FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 224 *19 November 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Food Industry Session in Sofia Ends 18 Nov AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Poland's CSCE Envoy Interviewed on Madrid Meeting [TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Nov] BB 1
Positive Results Urged BB 2
Bulgarian Delegate Addresses Madrid CSCE Meeting BB 3

ALBANIA

Party, Government Officials Visit Quake-Hit Areas B 1
State Trade Delegation Leaves for Greece B 1

BULGARIA

Reagan-Kohl Talks Reflect Pressure, Interference C 1
Kubadinski-Led Delegation Completes Cyprus Visit C 1
RABOTNICHESKO DELO on Post-Brezhnev Era [17 Nov] C 2
Wozniak-Led Delegation Arrives in Sofia 17 Nov C 4
Delegation Begins Talks [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 18 Nov] C 4
Zhivkov Greetings on Three Occasions Reported C 4
Filipov Chairs Meeting on Projects' Academic Aid C 5
Nuclear Plant Construction Problems Discussed C 5
Dzhurov Awards Bulgarian Shield-82 Participants C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Chnoupek, Urban Continue Austrian Visit D 1
WIENER ZEITUNG Report [18 Nov] D 1
Thursday Luncheon, Talks D 1
Pact Signing Ceremony D 1
Meeting With CP Officials D 2
Husak Press Conference D 3
Comments on Demonstrators [Vienna] D 3
Kvapil on Kohout 'Farce' D 4
Clandestine 'Committee' Seeks Trade Union Reform [AFP] D 5
Speech, Communique From Visit of SFRY's Planinc D 6
Strougal Dinner Speech [RUDE PRAVO 12 Nov] D 6
CSSR-SFRY Joint Communique [RUDE PRAVO 13 Nov] D 7
Jakes Receives Angolan Labor Party Official D 10
CPCZ Issues Book on PRC's 'Expansionist Policy' [Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Nov] D 11
Havlin Condemns Imperialist Militarization D 11
Cardinal Tomasek Scores Pacem in Terris Group [Vatican City] D 12
Strougal Presents Awards at Science Academy D 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Envoy Meets With West Berlin Senate Delegate E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13/14 Nov]
Austrian Minister Meets M. Honecker, Ends Visit E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Nov]
Ends 4-Day Visit E 1
Austrian Army Delegation Arrives on Visit E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Nov]
Hoffmann Receives Delegation E 2
SED's Hager Meets With Belgian Socialist Leaders E 2
More on Talks E 3
Axen Receives SWAPO's Nujoma 18 November E 4
PDRY Ambassador to GDR Praises Cooperation E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Nov]
Hoffmann Visits Antiaircraft Missile Regiment E 4
Preparation of Young NVA Soldiers for Service E 4
Tisch Speaks on TU Role in Economy at Foundry E 5

HUNGARY

MSZMP Daily on Hoxha's Denunciation of Shehu F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 17 Nov]
Commerical Delegation Discusses Aid in Lebanon F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 16 Nov]
Transport Agreement With Iran Concluded F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 17 Nov]
Briefs: Increased Sugar Beet Yields F 2

POLAND

Trials of Former Solidarity Leaders Continue G 1
Frasyniuk Trial in Wroclaw [AFP] G 1
Jalowiecki Trial in Opole G 1
Solidarity Paper Welcomes Walesa Release [AFP] G 1
Solidarity Radio Airs PZPR Official's Remark [AFP] G 2
Transmitter Discovered G 2
Closing of Warsaw University Department Reported G 3
Daily: How Young People Were Turned Against State G 3
[Budzilo in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 16 Nov]
Jaruzelski Meets Nowa Huta Workers, Militia G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Nov]
Barcikowski Attends Self-Government Conference G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 Nov]
Justice Minister Comments on Legislative Program G 8
Planning Commission Submits Economic Plan to Sejm G 10
TRYBUNA LUDU on East-West Ideological Struggle G 11
Part One [Muszunski, 15 Nov] G 11
Part Two [16 Nov] G 11
Military Daily on 'Imperialist Threat' G 14
[Glowacki in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 15 Nov]
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on New Bonn Government [18 Nov] G 15

TRYBUNA LUDU Praises Brezhnev's Ideology G 16
[Lobman, 15 Nov]
Peace Program Hailed G 17
[Zralek, 16 Nov]
Jaruzelski, CSSR's Gerle Discuss Cooperation G 19
Czyrek Receives Czechoslovak Delegation G 19

ROMANIA

Andrei Discusses Trade With Ivory Coast Official H 1
Egyptian Assembly Delegation Arrives 18 Nov H 1
Pakistan's President Zia Receives Minister Caranfil H 1
ROMANIA LIBERA on RCP Policy Toward Intellectuals H 2
[15 Nov]
Austria Paper Reports Hungarian Dissidents Arrested H 4
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 18 Nov]
Briefs: New Ambassador to Spain; Exports of Ships H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Spokesman Views 'Policy and Conduct' of Albania I 1
Amnesty International Report on Kosovo Decried I 1
Customs Violations Noted at Hungarian Border I 2
[POLITIKA 16 Nov]
Trade Report Shows Exports Up, Imports Down I 2
Markovic Questioned on Repeat LCY CC Vote I 3
[POLITIKA 12 Nov]
Vrhovec Decries 'Antisocialist' Theses in Press I 4
[VJESNIK 3 Nov]
Florjancic Discusses Budget Cuts, Deficit, Taxes I 6
Assembly Reviews Proposals I 6
Army Supports Economic Measures I 7
[NARODNA ARMIJA 4 Nov]
Reactivation of Abandoned Coal Fields Discussed I 8
[POLITIKA 1 Nov]

CEMA FOOD INDUSTRY SESSION IN SOFIA ENDS 18 NOV

AU182015 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 18 (BTA) -- The 39th sitting of the standing CMEA commission for cooperation in the food industry was held here, November 16 through 18. It was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In accordance with the agreement between the CMEA and Yugoslavia on cooperation in the food industry, a delegation of Yugoslavia attended it too. Representatives of the PDR of Yemen also attended as observers.

The commission approved the measures for fulfillment of the decisions of the 36th CMEA session and the 104th sitting of the CMEA Executive Committee and fixed the order and terms of coordinating the plans for development of the food industries of the CMEA member-countries in the 1986-1990 period.

It reviewed the results of the work on the two-way utilization of the forerankers' experience in the production of foodstuffs. Discussion also went on the results of the cooperation on efficient and economical utilization of materials and fuel and energy resources in the branch.

At the sitting there were signed agreements on multilateral cooperation on improvement of the technologies, equipment and organization of production of confectionery and on techno-scientific cooperation on the improvement and developing of technologies and equipment for the production of spices.

The commission discussed the results of its work in 1982 and approved a plan for its work in 1983-84.

POLAND'S CSCE ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON MADRID MEETING

AU171310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Nov 82 p 2

[PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz on his return from the Madrid CSCE meeting on 14 November in Warsaw: "After the First Days of the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] [Question] What have the first days in Madrid been like?

[Answer] I must say that they were better than I expected. This is not only my opinion, but probably that of the majority of the meeting's participants. These first days have been characterized by a studious and constructive atmosphere. I believe that the most important matter is to begin work in all the final document's editorial departments, since the reason that this work was not undertaken during the previous round of talks was due to our domestic issues. Thus, it has been a very good beginning.

[Question] Can one conclude from this that no Polish issues were dealt with?

[Answer] Although not everyone has spoken in Madrid yet, one can still say that these issues definitely look different this time. Some speeches contained critical tones about the situation in Poland, but nevertheless these tones have lost their sharpness in line with the development of the situation in our country last week as well. Some parts of the speeches were even changed at the last moment. What has happened in Poland, and I mean the meeting between Premier Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp, the fixing of a date for the pope's visit to Poland, the announcement that Lech Walesa would be released from internment, met with a loud echo in Madrid and was an important component in the atmosphere surrounding the meeting.

[Question] How do you think the Madrid conference will proceed?

[Answer] The coming week will certainly be a more constructive phase in the conference. One may expect fewer plenary speeches and more work in the editorial groups on the final document, which has been prepared by a group of neutral and nonaligned states. It is worth recalling that this document has already been agreed on to a large extent, but there are still many points that are unresolved. Of course, one must reckon with difficulties, which are bound to be many, and who knows if the meeting will not extend beyond the time planned for it. At least one cannot see the atmosphere of confrontation that was visible during previous meetings. I would like to add that one can observe during this present round of the Madrid conference that contacts are being made between delegations of individual countries regardless of their political affiliations. This is very important because this is what should characterize a conference of the kind taking place in Madrid. This also concerns the Polish delegation, which has been active in all contacts up to now.

[Question] Perhaps you could say a few words about the stance of the Polish delegation.

[Answer] During the first day of the meeting, I was the third person to speak during a plenary debate. What was it that aroused the interest of my listeners? I think it was above all my strong presentation of the fact that the United States is using Polish matters for its own purposes. Another item that met with interest and overwhelming approval was the statement that it is not because of Poland that no constructive result has been achieved in Madrid to date. As we all know, the meeting encountered difficulties much earlier. After all, the Belgrade meeting did not end positively with the adoption of a meritorious document either. The Madrid meeting, just like all meetings of this kind, will depend to a major extent on the development of "great politics." Of course, not everyting depends on the delegations in Madrid, but on the powers vested in these delegations by individual countries.

[Question] Can these first days in Madrid give one cautious optimism?

[Answer] Yes, only without any exaggeration. I would say we are entering a period of so-called verbal hammering dominated above all by a declared intention to work and reach agreement despite difficulties.

Positive Results Urged

LD172030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] A 2-day meeting of academics and press, radio and television publicists from throughout Poland, devoted to problems of German affairs, at the Western institute in Poznan, has ended. This year's meetings were organized under a common slogan: Science and Publicism Regarding German Affairs.

The papers and the discussion were an attempt to balance the foreign and domestic policy of the Federal Government Social and the Social Democratic Party/Free Democratic Party coalition in 1969-82. At the same time, much time was taken up during the meeting by an assessment of the policy of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition at that time, as a political and ideological alternative. It was also proposed in the discussion that an attempt should be made to draw up a balance of Poland's policy regarding the FRG in the period 1969-82.

Taking part in the work of the Poznan session on German affairs was Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz who arrived in Poznan almost directly from the CSCE meeting in Madrid. Here are his impressions of the first week of the work of the Madrid forum, which he gave to our Poznan reporter Jerzy Lorych:

[Begin recording] In the first place, the great majority of states really want to work for a sensible and realistic agreement, which would, however, also develop the process of detente and would not be only a reflection of the difficult situation that we know exists in relations between East and West. In the second place, the events in Poland have definitely receded into the background, which does not mean that from time to time some states -- especially the superpower, the United States -- do not raise these issues for what I would call egoistic purposes, for their own policy, in order either to block or complicate or even, I would say, to disturb the working atmosphere that has begun to dominate there.

The third impression that I have taken away with me is the awareness of all delegations that the world situation is very tense. I also would say that for that very reason I have a greater understanding of the necessity to conclude the Madrid meeting with the most positive results possible, which may not of course change the situation in its entirety, but it will not worsen it and may even improve it somewhat. Perhaps I might add that in contrast with the previous round, the February-March round, where monologues dominated, where there were few contacts in the corridors among the delegations. This time these contacts are intensive and the editorial groups have begun working -- that means, those groups whose duty it is to agree on a final document and the fundamental outcome of the meeting. That is also an important thing, is it not? At the previous round this work was not carried out. It was halted as a result of the attitude of the NATO states. [end recording]

BULGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU171628 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, Nov 17 (BTA corr) - At the Madrid meeting the head of the Bulgarian delegation, Ambassador Konstantin Grigorov, has expressed satisfaction with the fact that practically all those who had taken the floor at the sittings till this stage have formulated wishes for the Madrid forum to end with a balanced and meaningful document and for the process of Helsinki to be resumed. At the same time, however, he noted with regret and concern the attempts by certain Western delegations at introducing destructive elements in the activity of the meeting and at interfering with the internal affairs of Poland - a sovereign socialist state. Ambassador K. Grigorov attached special importance to the growing need for convening a conference on the measures of trust and security and on disarmament in Europe. He also pointed out that the proposal of the EEC member-states which was put forward at the beginning of the present stage and which provides for a number of amendments and addenda at the main draft of the final document, presented on December 16, 1981 by the group of the neutral and non-aligned states, is hardly the best method of work and would hardly bring the Madrid meeting to success. This in effect is the opinion of all fraternal states, [words indistinct] wordings a danger of unjustified freeze and even regress in its activity.

In conclusion the Bulgarian representative emphasized the special importance of the present stage, streesed the need for using all possible forums for negotiations and editing work and reconfirmed Bulgaria's readiness to continue to promote all-roundedly and actively the success of the meeting.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS VISIT QUAKE-HIT AREA

AU182000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Summary] "Representatives of the AWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers -- Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vangjel Cerava, AWP Central Committee secretary; Rahman Hanku, minister of construction; and Luan Babameto, minister of communications -- were present today among the people of Fier District, which was hit by earth tremors." They were accompanied by Naunka Boza, first secretary of the Fier District AWP Committee and other local party and state cadres. The visitors went to the villages of Velmish and Kuman.

STATE TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

AU181022 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania headed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha left for Greece today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Communications Minister Luan Babameto; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka; Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega; and others. Also present was (Nikolaos Krisogjelos), charge d'affaires and interim of the Greek Embassy in Tirana.

REAGAN-KOHL TALKS REFLECT PRESSURE, INTERFERENCE

AU181553 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 18 (BTA) -- "In spite of their attempts to show themselves as "flexible", both the greetings speeches of the two statesmen, and the communique which was made public yesterday, reflect familiar and old positions of "strength and pressure" on the part of the West against the East and undisguised attempts for interference in the internal affairs of other peoples reports the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent from New York on the results of the meeting of USA President Reagan with the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Kohl.

In a signed commentary today's NARODNA ARMIYA points out that the results of the Reagan-Kohl meetings, have to a certain extent been prepared by the minister of defence of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Manfred Woerner. With his statements in Washington last week he made it plain that an evolution has taken place in the position of official Bonn in regard to those issues which used to cause a great irritation in the White House.

The commentary states further on that while declaring upon his return in Bonn that he is extremely satisfied with his American visit, Mr Kohl will see himself forced to comply with a more realistic foreign political course, having in mind the forthcoming parliamentary elections in the spring of next year.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION COMPLETES CYPRUS VISIT

AU182030 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 18 (BTA) -- A delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front led by its chairman Mr Pench Kubadinski was on an official visit to Cyprus, November 16 through 18, at the invitation of the Cyprus' Demokratiko Kommen (Democratic Party).

The delegation was received by Cyprus' President and Chairman of the Democratic Party Mr Spiros Kiprianou.

During the talks which the Bulgarian delegation had with a delegation of the Democratic Party led by Mr (Alexis Galanos), parliamentary speaker and chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the Party, the cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Democratic Party was discussed. It was found that bilateral contacts featured trust and sincere friendship, that every year these contacts extended and deepened and were a contribution to the Bulgaro-Cyprian friendship and cooperation in all spheres.

Stress was laid on the mutual striving for preserving the peace and security, for establishing the understanding, trust and friendship among all countries and people in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Mr Pench Kubadinksi expressed the solidarity of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Cyprian people for a peaceful and just settling of the Cyprus issue.

The result of the talks is the protocol signed on further cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Democratic Party for the 1982-1988 period.

During the visit the Bulgarian delegation had meetings with Mr (Georgeos Ladas), chairman of the Greek parliament, with Mr Khristodhoulos Veniamin, minister of internal affairs and the defence, with Mr Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs, with the leadership of the country committee of the Democratic Party in Limasol with parliamentarians and other top party officials.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski had a meeting and a friendly talk with Mr (Ezekias Papaioannou), secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON POST-BREZHNEV ERA

AU181512 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Unrelentingly Following the Leninist Path"]

[Text] Our sorrow is deep and crushing. Our minds have to accept the fact, but our hearts refuse to grasp the truth, that we have parted with him forever, that we will never again see him at the rostrum of a party congress or an international conference, in conversation with the ordinary people, or in negotiations with statesmen and politicians on crucial problems of our time. The most remarkable political leader of our era -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- a great man with a great heart -- has left us. The telegram of the BCP Central Committee and of the State Council, as well as the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's death reads as follows: "Leonid Brezhnev's death is an irretrievable loss for us. In his person the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people have lost a sincere and responsive comrade and friend, who made a lasting investment in working out and implementing the BCP and CPSU policy for a comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, as well as in consolidating and intensifying Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and fraternity as an example of socialist internationalism in action."

During these last days the world's eyes were all on the Soviet Union; the world was looking at Moscow. The socialist countries parted with their most loyal friend, the communist and workers parties bade farewell to the most ardent party leader and successor of Lenin's cause, the working people throughout the globe expressed their gratitude to the architect of peace and detente, to the indefatiguable fighter for social justice and for the happiness of millions of people.

The Soviet people and Lenin's party can be proud of having raised and educated such a son, of having produced such a personality for mankind. The name and works of Leonid Brezhnev will shine throughout the centuries.

The cause to which Leonid Brezhnev devoted his entire life since early youth is immortal. The comprehensive activities of the Leninist party during these days were characterized by absolute continuity and by the unshakable will to further proceed along the path mapped out by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This was pointed out at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum that elected Comrade Yuriy Andropov to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This resolve was also stressed in the speeches of the party leaders and it was quite unmistakably pointed out by Comrade Yuriy Andropov during his address at the commemorative meeting held on Red Square. "In this sad hour," Yuriy Andropov said, "in parting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev our entire party and its Central Committee are expressing their resolve firmly and consistently to implement the strategic line in domestic and foreign policy that was worked out under the beneficial influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

This means, however, that the problems connected with the further improvement of the people's living standard, with the development of the democratic foundations of society, with the consolidation of the Soviet country's economic and defensive power, will constantly be the main focus of attention for the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The efforts aimed at the further consolidation of the socialist community will be pursued at an unrelenting pace, and all efforts will be devoted to the consolidation of the unity of communists throughout the world for the sake of the supreme goals and ideals. Solidarity and cooperation with the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial oppression and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress will develop.

The fact that the Soviet Union has once again eloquently, authoritatively and categorically declared its resolve to struggle against the danger of a thermonuclear world war is of particular importance. "We will always devote our efforts to the struggle for peace and for an alleviation of international tension" -- these words pronounced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee once more expressed the Soviet Union's unshakable resolve to follow the policy of the preservation of peace. As in the past, the Soviet country's leadership today demonstrated its readiness for honest cooperation, based on equal rights and mutual advantage, with every country that is willing to cooperate in this manner.

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind recently celebrated the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We are now awaiting another glorious event -- at the end of December we will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the existence of the multinational Soviet state. Within a short period -- it can be called short from the point of view of history -- after overcoming immense difficulties and going through the flames of devastating wars, the Soviet country joined together numerous nations in its indestructible fist, it achieved such gigantic successes in the economy, in science and social affairs, in culture and defense, it attained such a high position in the world, that it still causes admiration and envy. Nevertheless, the USSR has not attained by far the limit of its ascent. It has planned glorious projects and goals, which are genuinely breathtaking, and that force people to stand in awe before such infinite scope of things that are being implemented, before the greatness of what is being planned and accomplished to the benefit of working people in the Soviet Union. The Leninist principle -- everything for the sake of man, everything for the benefit of man -- is unshakable. This principle has inspired the activities of the Soviet party and state, and the Soviet Government, throughout the six decades of their existence. This principle is laid down as the basis of future ideas and programs. Despite the existing difficulties, despite the new arms race provoked by imperialism, the Soviet country is indefatigably devoting its efforts to the implementation of this principle. This is the decisive historical advantage of socialism, the essence of its superiority over all societies of the past. This, precisely, is the source of the tremendous force of attraction exerted by communism as an ideal and a dream, but also as a genuinely attainable stage in the development of mankind.

The Soviet people parted with Leonid Brezhnev, their great son. The Soviet people are now even more closely and strongly united around their party and its Central Committee, and despite their inconsolable grief, they are further pursuing their progress and ascent.

In this progress toward the future, our Soviet brothers are paving the way -- a way along which millions of people in the socialist countries are proceeding, a way along which hundreds of millions of other people will start proceeding tomorrow. This is the source of our strength and a guarantee for our historical optimism.

We are unrelentingly proceeding along the only genuine and correct path -- the Leninist path.

WOZNIAK-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA 17 NOV

LD172144 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 17 Nov -- A delegation of the PUWP CC and the PUWP Warsaw Committee, led by Central Committee Political Bureau member and First Secretary of the Warsaw party committee Marian Wozniak came to Bulgaria today at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and the BCP Sofia Committee.

In Sofia, the delegation (?was greeted) by the BCP CC Secretary and First Secretary of the Sofia party committee Chudomir Aleksandrov. Talks on growth and cooperation of the two fraternal capitals started also today.

Delegation Begins Talks

AU190955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Polish party delegation met with the Sofia City BCP Committee. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, expressed wholehearted solidarity with and the support of the Sofia communists and working people for the struggle of the Polish people to defend their socialist achievements.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, the guests were acquainted with the tasks facing the Sofia party organization in the ideological and socioeconomic spheres to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrade Marian Wozniak spoke about the PZPR's work to normalize the situation in the country.

The guests also met some political associates of the Sofia City BCP Committee yesterday.

Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Yesterday the Polish delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

ZHIVKOV GREETINGS ON THREE OCCASIONS REPORTED

AU182012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Editorial Report] On 18 November in the town of Sadovo near Plovdiv city the 80th birthday of Academician Pavel Popov, "noted Bulgarian scientist and plant breeder, Hero of Socialist Labor and twice laureat of the Dimitrov Award," was marked. "A greeting letter to Academician Popov by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" was read at the festive meeting marking the birthday.

On 18 November in Dolni Dubnik village the 70th birthday of the writer Mariy Yagodov was marked. "With great attention the participants listened to the greeting letter of Comrade Todor Zhivkov."

On 18 November in the town of Tryavna the 90th anniversary of the local party organization was marked. "Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, greeted the participants on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally."

FILIPOV CHAIRS MEETING ON PROJECTS' ACADEMIC AID

AU182105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] On 18 November Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met deputy ministers and deputy chairmen of branch ministries and central departments, and the faculty of industrial, agrarian and economic higher educational establishments, as well as directors of scientific research institutes. Questions were discussed pertaining to the active participation of higher educational establishments, scientific-research and engineering organizations, and scientific-technical unions in the preparation of engineering projects and counterplans of working collectives during the next year, with a view to facilitating the implementation of tasks set by the October 1981 national conference. The meeting was attended by Grigor Stoichkov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions.

NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

AU181625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] On 18 November at the Kozlodny nuclear plant, Comrade Todor Bozhinov chaired a meeting of the operational staff for the accelerated construction of the fifth energy bloc. Questions pertaining to the construction of this important national facility were discussed. In a businesslike and critical manner the participants discussed all problems related to the construction of the most important facilities -- the nuclear reactor hall, the machine hall and the pumping station. The meeting adopted decisions obligating the investors and the ministries of construction and architecture, machine building and electronics, and foreign trade, which are responsible for the timely construction of the fifth bloc, to accelerate and implement in a timely way their obligations to the constructors and fitters of the nuclear plant. Personal responsibility was demanded for some unfulfilled tasks. The meeting also discussed matters pertaining to preparing the work at the construction site under winter conditions.

DZHUROV AWARDS BULGARIAN SHIELD-82 PARTICIPANTS

AU172018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, persented Red Banner, Military Valor and Military Merit orders, first and second class, and other insignia to generals, officers, petty officers, sergeants, and soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, who achieved high successes in combat and political training during the Shield-82 maneuvers. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov cordially congratulated the awarded officers and soldiers.

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK, URBAN CONTINUE AUSTRIAN VISIT

WIENER ZEITUNG Report

AU181443 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning the Czechoslovak state President Gustav Husak arrived for a 3-day visit in Austria. This is the first official visit of a head of state from our northern neighboring country in Austria.

Husak is accompanied by, among other people, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, and Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera. He was received in Vienna-Schwechat Airport by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and several members of the government. At noon the state guest was invited for a luncheon to the official villa of the president in Vienna-Doebling. In the afternoon there was a reception by the president in the Vienna Hofburg Palace, which was followed by a visit to the Vienna city hall where Husak signed the golden book of the city of Vienna. At 1700 he met with the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Austria, and in the evening the Austrian president and his wife Herma Kirchschlaeger gave a dinner in honor of Husak in the Geheimen Ratsstube of the Vienna Hofburg. On the CSSR side it was attended by: Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera and Milan Kadnar, CSSR ambassador to Austria.

Thursday Luncheon, Talks

LD182006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Following the festive luncheon given by Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in honor of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky discussed in a constructive talk political and economic issues from the viewpoint of bilateral relations and also from the viewpoint of international cooperation. They noted the need for deepening goodneighborly relations and stressed that it is necessary to look for new possibilities and forms of cooperation. They also repeated that without the continuation of detente cooperation between countries with different social system could not successfully continue.

Then President of the Republic Gustav Husak again left for Vienna Hofburg where he met with Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. At the meeting President Kirchschlaeger introduced heads of regional governments of upper and lower Austria and Burgenland, which borders on Czechoslovakia. The heads of regional governments informed Gustav Husak about some of their problems in particular in the border areas and the possibilities of their solution.

Gustav Husak met this evening with Austrian Communist Party Chairman Franz Muhri.

Pact Signing Ceremony

LD181802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, who is spending the second day of his official visit to Austria, met Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger again today.

The two representatives continued their exchange of the views on the possibilities of further development of bilateral relations and topical international questions.

The discussion was attended by the members of the two delegations, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, on the Czechoslovak side, and Finance Minister Herbert Salcher, of the Austrian side. It was concluded with the signing of five documents which are to contribute toward further deepening mutual cooperation.

After the ceremonial signing of the five agreements in Vienna's Hofburg, Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger remained with Czechoslovak journalists and answered their questions.

He stressed the significance of the official visit to Austria by Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, and particularly the efforts of the two statesmen aimed at relaxation of international tension which, in his opinion, must begin above all between neighbors.

The Austrian president noted that the talks were conducted in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, in accordance with the policy of peaceful cooperation and good neighborly relations between states with differing social systems. After a very minor stagnation in the recent past, Czechoslovak-Austrian relations are not developing favorably, but there are further possibilities for expanding them.

Rudolf Kirshschlaeger said that the signing of five significant agreements at once, the highest number for the past 8 years, is further evidence of the deepening of Austrian-CSSR relations.

Asked what possibilities exist for further expansion of economic cooepration, the Austrian president replied that these relations are increasing and that the conditions exist for cooperation on a higher technological and economic level.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger avoided expressing an opinion on the provocations organized by certain circles on the first day of the official visit by President Gustav Husak, which were reflected in the Austrian media.

Meeting With CP Officials

LD182308 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Vienna [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak ended Thursday's rich program of official talks in Austria with a meeting with Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri.

Gustav Husak and Franz Muhri informed each other of the present state of the fulfilment of the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and this year's extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of Austria which adopted a new program of the party, as well as of the tasks to be fulfilled in the nearest future.

They also appreciated the positive results of bilateral internationalist cooperation between the two parties and stressed the necessity to further strengthen the international workers' movement.

Also present at the meeting were member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria Erwin Scharf and other officials.

Husak Press Conference

LD182202 Prague CTK in English 2124 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Vienna [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondents) -- "I am satisfied with the course of the talks with Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky," Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak told Czechoslovak journalists, accompanying him, Thursday night.

"We assessed frankly mutual relations as well as international issues. All these discussions are heading towards the basic goal -- to strengthen and deepen cooperation, in the political, economic, cultural, sport and other spheres, and to seek roads to good neighbourly relations, or I would rather say better neighbourly relations. The situation is favorable," Gustav Husak said.

The talks with land premiers took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. "They want to establish contacts with neighbouring regions -- the South Bohemian, South Moravian and West Slovak regions. They show interest in meetings and exchange of experience and we naturally support this. We maintain relations with a number of cities in the East as well as the West, so why could we not have such contacts with our neighbours," the president said.

"If I am to sum up these talks on the whole, I assess them positively. Concrete ways of expanding economic relations are also sought. Political contacts will continue. I have invited Mr. federal president to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Federal Chancellor Kreisky will pay a visit to our country next year. Contacts will be developed also along other lines. I have a good impression from these talks" Gustav Husak said.

Comments on Demonstrators

AU181910 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report on CSSR President Husak's state visit to Austria]

[Text] Austria and Czechoslovakia have come closer to each other. This is the outcome of the state visit whose political part is coming to an end today. This morning President Husak conducted extensive talks with the Austrian president, and in the afternoon with the chancellor. Husak now is in conference with the president and the governors of the provinces bordering on Czechoslovakia. After his talk Chancellor Kreisky underscored the historic significance of the visit from Prague:

[Begin Kreisky recording] A large section of Viennese and of the lower Austrian population, and also that of other provinces, has relatives in Czechoslovakia or they themselves came from that part of the old monarchy. Hence, viewed from the human side, the prerequisites for a normalization have always existed. But they were lacking in the political respect. This is why there is an increased importance attached to this visit today. [end recording]

In the future Austria and Czechoslovakia will more closely cooperate in the economic field. A project of the Voest Corporation in Czechoslovakia is being discussed and there also is the wish to more closely cooperate in third countries, perhaps following the pattern of Austria's cooperation with the GDR.

It was above all President Kirchschlaeger who has brought up for detailed discussion with the guest the human rights situation and the situation of the church in Czechoslovakia. Chancellor Kreisky was asked to comment on the trip to Prague of writer Kohout who demonstrated there for the reunification of families.

[Begin Kreisky recording] I have very little understanding for such things because I believe that the toilsome and invisible work which we are performing daily is much more fruitful and productive than such demonstrations. I have nothing against them. Everybody may carry out any type of demonstration which falls within the framework of the laws of democracy -- I repeat, any type of demonstration. But the toilsome work on reunifying families as we are performing it daily [Kreisky interrupts himself] -- do not forget that we have always striven for any type of family unification and not quite unsuccessfully. [end recording]

Kreisky's impression of the situation of the human rights strugglers in general: We have no indication of an exacerbation of the situation but we do not have any indication of any improvement either.

In the morning the two foreign ministers signed four agreements in Vienna's Hofburg Palace: agreements involving cooperation in the field of health, legal aid, extradition and, finally, in cooperation on problems of nuclear power plants located close to the border.

This latter agreement constitutes something of a first -- it is more detailed than any similar agreement in the world, even between allied states, and it is the first of its nature between states with different social systems. Thus there will be general informative meetings about nuclear planning in the future, there will be a specific exchange of ideas about nuclear powerplants close to the border and, finally, there will be an unconditional obligation to notify the other party in case of a breakdown.

And how does the Czech side view the visit? Here is the comment of a member of the Czechoslovak delegation who in turn quoted President Kirchschlaeger: We now have reached a point where we can openly discusseven delicate problems.

Kvapil on Kohout 'Farce'

LD182136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Karel Kvapil editorial: "In Whose Service?"]

[Text] There is an old wise saying to the effect that life in a foreign country is never too cozy. This goes even for prominent refugees who in tough competition must never cease to draw attention to themselves. This truth has been confirmed again by that jack of all trades and many ambitions, Pavel Kohout.

Yesterday, by order of his paymasters at the European branch of the CIA, he boarded a plane in Frankfurt and flew into Prague, allegedly to meet his grown-up daughter Tereza. It did not bother him that he, an Austrian citizen, had, as it were, forgotten about an entry visa for a visit to Czechoslovakia; on the contrary, this fact was to play an important role. The scriptwriters of the whole farce expected that at Prague airport Kohout would be arrested, or, at least, ostentatiously expelled from the country. For this reason he was accompanied by two stern reporters entrusted with securing moving photographs of the famous playwright led away in handcuffs.

Well, the scenario somehow failed to work, and photographs of Kohout in the transit area, enjoying roast pork, dumplings and sauerkraut, cooked the way only Czech chefs know, will hardly move anyone to tears. with the exception of Kohout himself. Even the meeting with the daughter materialized. Poor little thing, she was chilled to the bone as she scurried about outside the airport waiting for her father's unexpected arrival in Prague, so she was genuinely pleased when invited to come inside.

While the farce with the daughter from his second marriage continued at Ruzyne Airport, the wife from his third marriage was giving a press conference in Vienna. She also was so taken aback by her husband's unexpected behavior that, in a state of shock, she called a press conference and read Kohout's statement there. In a word: a soap opera unworthy of the worst amateur.

Even the Austrian mass media, which gladly seized an opportunity to make political capital out of this affair, were unable to ignore wholly the element of the ridiculous in the silly provocation. Hence one question given by reporter (Sychrovsky) to Kohout in today's interview was: Do you see yourself as a modern Schweik? Kohout haughtily rejected such a suggestion, quite rightly, for Hasek's Schweik is an immensely human character embodying the senselessness of war horrors and the desire for understanding among all people of good will. This is the real value of Hasek's heritage to future generations. On the other hand, such refugees as Pachmann, Kohout and others, represent, without exaggeration, the worse elements ever produced by the nation.

It is not fortuitous that, for example, Pachmann has ended up as a defender of the Sudeten Germans and chairman of the Commission for the Purity of the Germanic Race whose excesses, by the way, had not filled him with the best memories.

Likewise, it is not fortuitous that Kohout serves the darkest forces of world reaction which make every effort to prevent detente and an improvement of relations between nations and states and to whom the current visit of our President Gustav Husak to neighboring Austria, a visit which pursues these noble goals of cooperation and understanding, is a thorn in the flesh.

Even the bourgeois agencies grasped at once the true purpose of Kohout's farce and drew attention to its demonstrative nature and timing with the visit. We have no illusions that the enemies of detente will ever understand the futility of their efforts and stop their activity of their free will. Nor can we be blind to the fact that their activity, for which they have been recently increasingly misusing Vienna, stands in the way of improving Czechoslovak-Austrian relations, as desired -- in their own words -- also by leading Austrian representatives.

CLANDESTINE 'COMMITTEE' SEEKS TRADE UNION REFORM

NC182003 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Prague, Nov 18 (AFP) -- A clandestine Czechoslovak grouping, the "Preparatory Committee for the Foundation of Free Labor Unions," said in a text released today that it would try to reform existing official unions from the inside.

The grouping, which announced its existence in September last year, said it wanted the unions to turn into "authentic organs for the defense of the workers' daily and overall interests." Only if this strategy failed would it consider launching "an independent union movement."

Since its foundation, the organization had issued only three declarations, the first two in support of Poland's now banned Solidarity union, the third a manifesto addressed to the congress of Czechoslovak labor unions in April.

Today's text said it was not publicizing the names of members so as not to get them into the kind of trouble human rights activists faced in the past.

Informed sources here said that the organization, initially formed here, now had members in four other cities -- Pilsen and Kladno in Bohemia, and Ostrava and Brno in Moravia.

SPEECH, COMMUNIQUE FROM VISIT OF SFRY'S PLANINC

Strougal Dinner Speech

AU172105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Nov 82 p 2

[Report on a speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a gala dinner for Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY's Federal Executive Council, in Prague on 11 November]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech, Comrade L. Strougal once more welcomed the Yugoslav guests and continued: At the same time I greet you in the name of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and the president of the republic, in the name of the federal government and in the name of our people, who harbor feelings of warm friendship toward the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Each of our meetings is always a good opportunity for recalling our deep common Slavic roots, which were born in the far distant past, which became strengthened in the struggles for national independence and which later transcended into class brotherhood in the struggle for asserting the most just social order -- socialism. We commemorate with respect the heroes who resisted fascist oppression with weapons in their hands. We commemorate the Czechs and Slovaks who fell on your territory, and the Yugoslavs who shed blood for the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Their eternal memory is for us a firm guarantee of the bonds which we have established, which we daily deepen and which we will continue to enrich in accordance with directives of the CPCZ and the LCY, in accordance with principles agreed on by Comrades Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito in the declaration of 1973.

In the course of the talks which we began yesterday, we -- as good managers -- took stock of the state of our relations and of the results of cooperation, which in the past decade has become truly all-round and dynamic.

We agreed that it is not only the party, state and parliamentary relations that play an important role in the multifaceted picture of our relations. Representatives of social organizations, sister cities and cultural, educational and scientific institutes also know one another well. The human dimension is immensely enriched also by the traditional tourist ties -- the Adriatic continues to be disproportionately a favorite place for our citizens' vacations -- the demand often exceeding our possibilities, with some half a million Czechoslovaks traveling to your country annually. This trend will certainly continue.

I will say a bit about economic cooperation, where we also have something to be proud of. After all, during two 5-year plans we doubled the volume of goods exchange, and in the current 5-year period we would like to triple the volume of the beginning of the seventies. We acquired our first experience in the scientific-technical sphere, in cooperation and specialization. Cooperation in metallurgy has been exemplarily enriching the development of both national economics for two decades now. Thus the foundations for higher forms of cooperation have been laid and in the future we have something to build on.

The current situation on the markets, and also the domestic needs of both states, requires our maintaining the past pace, opening new effective spheres of economic cooperation -- particularly in the chemical industry and agriculture. The time has come when it is necessary to take concerted steps also on third markets, above all in the developing world, where we have many friends and many obligations. After all, nothing stands in the way of joining forces and becoming solid partners not only at home but also elsewhere.

We have always been proud of Czechoslovakia's contribution to the building of socialism in Yugoslavia. At the same time we highly value the contribution of your construction and other industries and your trade organizations to the growth of our economy. We intend to continue the mutually advantageous cooperation and at the same expand it in accordance with the demanding conditions of the times in which we live. This is Czechoslovakia's intention. I want to assure you about it from the depth of my heart.

Our countries experienced all the horrors of war. The two world catastrophes inscribed themselves with blood in the fates of the nations of both our countries. Therefore the preservation of world peace, the most sacred human right, which is cruelly threatened by imperialism, is the common goal of our parties and governments and the sincere aspiration of our people.

We are seriously worried by the conduct of bellicose NATO circles and by some steps of U.S. reactionary circles, which are returning to the practices of cold war also in the economic sphere, which are feverishly arming and want at any price to tilt the military parity to their advantage. The plans to deploy 600 American medium-range missiles on the territories of five West European countries, actually on the borders of our states, belong to nothing but the recent warlike actions. They will create quite a new situation, jeopardize peaceful coexistence and increase the danger of a war catastrophe, in which there can be no winners.

The latest angry acts of the forces of world reaction against socialism, and also against progressive forces in the developing states, are proof that the aims again justifies the means, that international law as well as all norms of humaneness are being trampled upon. The aggression through an intermediary [zprostredkovana] unleashed by Israel in Lebanon, the continuation of the genocide against the Palestinians and the interference in Poland's internal affairs -- this is only the beginning of a long list of gross violations of the principles of coexistence and the UN Charter, which underscores that the cause of peace is the prime imperative of the times. Therefore we have again endorsed the struggle of nations for independence, freedom and progress, against imperialism, colonialism and racism, all principles which also the SFRY's foreign policy advocates.

Czechoslovakia, as a country of the socialist community, in the current difficult times, regards returning to the policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation, codified in the Helsinki Final Act, to be particularly important. We want to transform the escalation of the arms race into measures aimed at reducing it and into disarmament, above all by adopting the latest Soviet initiatives which could lead to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

It is my opinion that our talks will contribute to the fulfillment of demanding tasks which we pursue as result of the decisions of the 16th CPCZ and the 12th LCY Congresses in the complex conditions of the present day world. Moreover, they also are a contribution to international cooperation, an appeal showing that it is possible to continue the endeavors of the past generations for preserving peace.

CSSR-SFRY Joint Communique

AU171037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Joint CSSR-SFRY communique on the 10-12 November visit to the CSSR of Yugoslavia's Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council]

[Text] At the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR between 10-12 November 1982.

The president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council was received by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. In a cordial and friendly talk they discussed the further expansion of relations and cooperation between the two socialist countries and exchanged views on the main issues of international politics.

Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, laid a wreath at the memorial of the unknown soldier and a bouquet of flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald on Zizkov Hill.

During her stay in the CSSR, Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, paid a visit in Prague to the old townhall, Prague Castle and the building site of the Panorama Hotel, which is being built by Yugoslav organizations. In addition, she visited Plzen and inspected the Skoda works there.

The deliberations of the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and were marked by mutual understanding. The premiers briefed one another on the results accomplished in socialist construction in both countries and positively assessed the current state and prospects of the development of relations and cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY in the political, economic and cultural spheres. They informed one another about the foreign political activity of their countries and discussed topical questions on the current international situation.

The CSSR premier and the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council expressed their satisfaction over the fact that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY are successfully developing and deepening in all spheres of life for the benefit of both countries and their people.

They noted that friendly relations are developing in harmony with the principles adopted during the October 1973 meeting between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and chairman of the LCY, that is, on the principles of respecting independence, equality, sovereignty and noninterference, and in a spirit of friendship, mutual trust and respect for the specific internal development and the international position of the two countries.

They positively valued the importance of regular meetings between high-ranking state and government representatives of the two countries. They expressed support for the development of friendly relations and cooperation among cities, enterprises and institutions.

With great attention, the premiers assessed the course up to now and the possibilities of developing economic cooperation and noted with satisfaction that the conclusions adopted at the latest meeting of the premiers of the two countries in June 1979 are being fulfilled.

The volume of the goods exchange and services envisaged by the long-term trade agreement for the 1976-80 period was not only fulfilled but even exceeded. This has created a broad base for the development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic relations as well as for the 1981-85 period. The fulfillment of obligations continued in 1981 as well as in 1982 in the spirit of the long-term trade agreement. A protocol on goods exchange and services for 1983 has already been signed.

They noted that the long-term agreements in the sphere of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metals and agriculture are significantly contributing to the stabilization of mutual economic relations and that the parties will search for possibilities of expanding this form of cooperation further.

The two sides paid particular attention to the expansion of higher forms of cooperation, especially production cooperation and specialization. They noted that the number of cooperative agreements is growing and that production cooperation is beginning to spread to additional branches and sectors. In the coming period these forms of cooperation should be extended to spheres which would enable the expansion of production above all of some engineering sectors, for example of power engineering equipment, machine tools, textile and other machinery, and in the chemical, pharmaceutical and consumer industries. This would take place especially in connection with the results of mutual scientific-technical cooperation.

In cooperation with the expansion of production cooperation and specialization, the two sides valued the cooperation up to now between the two countries' trade and production organizations on third markets and recommended continuing development of this form of cooperation further.

The two sides positively assessed the development of mutual scientific-technical cooperation, which is taking place on the basis of the long-term program for the 1981-85 period, concentrating on the most important spheres of mutual interest and also enabling the development of higher forms of scientific-technical cooperation.

The two premiers paid particular attention to the organization of the preparations for the long-term development of mutual economic relations.

The work of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation as regards ensuring ordinary tasks as well as directing the work of forming CSSR-SFRY long-term economic relations was positively assessed.

The premier assessed the standard of the development of mutual relations in the spheres of culture, education, science, health care, the information media and tourism in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations and in the interests of strengthening these relations. They stressed the need to strive for a further development of cooperation in these spheres with the aim of working even more effectively to more broadly and deeply acquaint the working people with culture and history as well as with the successes achieved by the other country in socialist construction.

During their talks, the CSSR premier and the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council paid attention to the complex and dangerous international situation. They expressed profound concern over the further escalation of international tension.

They emphasized the need for equal participation by all countries and nations in solving international problems and in fully engaging in detente and its universality. They emphasized that peaceful coexistence does not have any other reasonable alternatives and that strict observance of the principles of the UN Charter and of the inalienable rights of nations to independence and autonomous development constitute the basic prerequisite for preserving peace and strengthening trust among states and nations.

During the conversation they paid special attention to Europe, emphasizing that there is a direct link between the problems of this continent and the entire situation in the world. Proceeding from the need for a consistent and comprehensive implementation of the CSCE Final Act they consider the demand for continuing and successfully completing the CSCE Madrid meeting self-evident. They expressed the two government's readiness to contribute the maximum to fulfilling these aims, proceeding from the firm conviction that positive results will favorably influence the process of the relaxation of tension, of stability in international relations, preservation of peace and security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two premiers valued the course of the nonaligned and neutral European countries, whose proposal for the final document of the Madrid meeting is the basis for its desired positive conclusion. They noted the need to achieve agreement at this meeting on convening a conference on measures to strengthen trust, security and disarmament.

The CSSR and the SFRY sharply condemn the escalation of tension and feverish armament and favor disarmament and a radical improvement of the international situation. They favor a constructive dialogue by countries with different social systems and the observance of the generally recognized principles of relations among states in accordance with the UN Charter and other generally recognized international norms. They are decisively for resolving contentious problems in international relations by peaceful means and are against the use or threat of force.

The two sides emphasized the significant positive role of the movement of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for international security and preservation of peace. They expressed the opinion that the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi will further increase their role as an important factor in international life.

The two premiers expressed great concern over the extraordinarily serious situation in the Middle East resulting from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, toleration of the Israeli expansionist policy which violates UN resolutions and Israeli conduct which is incompatible with international law. They emphasized that the just solution of the Palestinian question is the key to lasting peace in the Middle East. They regard the departure of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterward, the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the full realization of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine including the right to self-determination and establishing their own independent state as well as the recognition of the right of all states in this region to a peaceful and secure existence as the prerequisite for achieving peace in the region.

The premiers expressed concern over the continuing war between Iraq and Iran and advocated cessation of hostilities and a peaceful solution to the existing disputes between these two neighboring states.

The CSSR and the SFRY favor measures being adopted to achieve economic progress by the developing countries and to create conditions for their equitable participation in the international division of labor. They stressed the need for global talks to begin within the UN framework on restructuring existing economic relations and creating a new international economic order.

Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to visit the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

JAKES RECEIVES ANGOLAN LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

LD182204 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and Andre Pitra, secretary of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour, informed each other on Thursday about the activity of their parties and the economic and social development of their countries.

During their cordial and comradely meeting, they noted that Czechoslovak-Angolan cooperation is developing well, and voice sincere interest in the promotion of political, economic and commercial relations.

The two officials denounced the aggression of South African racists against Angola, the continued occupation of Namibia, and actions preventing Namibian independence. They also denounced the policy of racism and apartheid pursued by the ruling minority in the south of Africa against the majority of the African population.

The same day, Andre Pitra visited the college of agriculture in Prague and several industrial, agricultural and food plants.

CPCZ ISSUES BOOK ON PRC'S 'EXPANSIONIST POLICY'

AU181137 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 November 1982 on page 5 carries a 300-word survey of new publications of the CPCZ's own Svoboda publishing house. They are said to include S.G. Yurkov's book "Asia in Beijing's Plans," the "first volume of the series 'Maoism -- Threat to Mankind,' which is being prepared by an international collective of authors from socialist countries." Yurkov's book reportedly "exposes Beijing's plans in Asia and its expansionist policy vis-a-vis the other Asian countries."

HAVLIN CONDEMNS IMPERIALIST MILITARIZATION

LD181744 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Prague -- The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community consistently pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence and competition between the two social systems, Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin stressed here today.

"We all live on this planet, and want to live in peace. That is our conviction, and our policy is in keeping with it", Havlin said at the 5th conference of university students, members of the Socialist Union of Youth, which opened today.

The purpose of the conference is to elaborate the resolutions of the 3d congress of the institutions of higher learning. The more than 300 delegates represent almost 200,000 students of the 110 faculties of the 36 Czechoslovak colleges and universities.

"Everything happening in our country and the world directly concerns the life and work of higher schools, Josef Haviln said, and pointed out that the imperialist course of militarism, aggression, political blackmail and economic discrimination and attempts to win military superiority pose a direct threat to world peace.

Josef Havlin comdemned the plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Reagan administration's decision to produce neutron weapons, and U.S. support for the aggressive campaigns of Israel. He underlined that for Czechoslovakia, friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is the source of development and the guarantee of present certainties and of a good future.

He said all institutions of higher learning must be centres of good preparations of the young socialist intelligentsia and development of science, as well as centres of social and political life.

"We are all justly proud of the great achievement of the long efforts of the communist party and the socialist system that in the sphere of education and qualification of working people, our country is among the most advanced in the world. Evidence of this is also the fact that of the total number of the economically active population, two thirds have higher than elementary education, and a full third have either complete secondary or higher education." He said that in efforts to fulfill their challenging tasks, young people have the full confidence and support of the communist party and all working people.

CARDINAL TOMASEK SCORES PACEM IN TERRIS GROUP

LD182206 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] According to the Catholic Press Agency, the archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Tomasek, has protested against the influence of the Pacem in Terris Association on the Catholic press. He sent a letter to this effect to the editor-in-chief of KATOLICKE NOVINY which has become the herald of this movement. He also pointed out that this movement is in contravention of the directive of the Holy See and, therefore, should be abolished. According to the Catholic Press Agency, Cardinal Tomasek is alleged to have written the following: It is totally absurd that a periodical which has an imprimatur granted by the church and calls itself Catholic spreads information about organizations which, de facto, are banned by the church.

Cardinal Tomasek has also repeatedly attempted to explain to the representatives of the public authorities that the church is no longer willing to tolerate this movement, but his attempts were of no avail. Therefore, he decided to resort to this protest, the most emphatic so far.

The Catholic Press Agency says that it has obtained this news from the English Keston Hall Institute which is concerned with research into the religious situation in the socialist states.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARDS AT SCIENCE ACADEMY

LD171958 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- The Order of the Republic was presented today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, at a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, to academician Dionyz Blaskovic, of the Virological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava.

The Order of Labour was awarded by the Czechoslovak president to other prominent scientists and founding members of the academy, Vilem Laufberfer of the Institute of Physiological Regulations, Josef Novak of the Mathematical Institute of the academy, Stefan Schwarz of the Slovak College of Technology, and Daria Zacharova of the Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology.

ENVOY MEETS WITH WEST BERLIN SENAT DELEGATE

AU170846 East Berlin NEUES DETUSCHLAND in German 13/14 Nov 82 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Ambassador Walter Mueller, representative of the GDR Government, and Counselor of the Senat Gerhard Kunze, representative of the West Berlin Senat, met for another discussion. The meeting, which took place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was held in a businesslike atmosphere.

The GDR again reaffirmed the readiness to promote a positive development in the relations between the GDR and West Berlin in the interest of further improving the situation. The strict adherence to and full application of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin is the prerequisite for that. In this connection the continuous attacks against the GDR state border, the organization of criminal trade with people from West Berlin and the nonobservance of the obligations of the Senate arising from the travelling and visitors' agreement were opposed.

Attempts by the representative of the Senat to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR and to dictate to it regulations concerning the traveling and visiting traffic were resolutely rejected.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER MEETS M. HONECKER; ENDS VISIT

AU171419 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 November Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, received Fred Sinowatz, vice chancellor and minister of education and arts, and his delegation for an official talk. They agreed that the exchange of views is advantageous to both sides.

At a dinner in honor of the guest, Margot Honecker praised the good relations between the GDR and Austria in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields that are based on the expressly declared will of both governments to make a constructive contribution to continuing detente in Europe. She stressed the importance of the initiative of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear arms and the concern of the GDR teachers to give the youth an education in peace and understanding among the peoples and in the antifascist spirit.

Vice Chancellor Sinowatz stressed in his toast that Austria pursues an active peace policy. On Monday afternoon the delegation visited the Rotes Rathaus in Berlin and the Brechthaus.

Ends 4-Day Visit

LD182216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Halle, 18 Nov (ADN) -- Dr Fred Sinowatz, Austrian vice chancellor and minister of education and arts, and his delegation ended their 4-day visit to the GDR on 18 November. The guests were cordially seen off in Halle by Dr Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education. Dr Hellmuth Strasser, Austria's ambassador to the GDR, was also present.

Bilateral relations between the two states have developed well and both sides are interested in their further improvement, Vice Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz told journalists on his departure. It is important that "such meetings also take place between states of differing social systems especially at a time that has seen difficulties in world politics. I am pleased to note during my many talks that the GDR views Austria sympathetically."

Vice Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz recalled his GDR visit in 1977 and emphasized that since then, considerable progress has been made in the areas of school, science and culture. "It has been a very valuable visit."

AUSTRIAN ARMY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU170905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Austrian Army Delegation Arrived"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army (NVA), received for friendly talks an Austrian Federal Army delegation on Sunday. The delegation is led by Gen Heinz Scharff, general troop inspector of the Austrian Federal Army.

Colonel Streletz cordially welcomed the guests and expressed the conviction that their visit will help to further deepen the good relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria.

The delegation arrived in Berlin on the same day and will visit NVA troop units and training facilities during its stay of several days in the GDR.

Hoffmann Receives Delegation

LD181914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 Nov (ADN) -- The good development of friendly relations between the GDR and Austria was praised by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense. The continued strengthening of these relations is in the interest of both states and peoples and contributes to security and to guaranteeing peace in Europe. In Berlin today Heinz Hoffmann received a delegation of the Austrian Army, led by its inspector general, Gen Heinz Sharff, at the conclusion of its visit to the GDR.

The GDR defense minister said that a priority concern of GDR foreign, security and military policy is to do everything to preserve peace. This humanist goal is also served by the efforts and work of members of the National People's Army in political and combat training.

General Scharff expressed thanks during the cordial meeting for the hospitality and numerous opportunities provided for getting acquainted with service and living conditions in the National People's Army during visits to troop units and teaching establishments of the Ground Forces and Air Force-Air Defense.

General Scharff conveyed greetings to Army General Hoffmann from Austrian Minister of National Defense Otto Roesch, which were cordially reciprocated.

SED'S HAGER MEETS WITH BELGIAN SOCIALIST LEADERS

LD172324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, 17 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee delegation led by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, currently staying in Belgium at the invitation of the Flemish Socialist Party (SP), visited the Antwep SP Federation today. The GDR guests had a friendly meeting in the SP building with Chairman of the Antwerp SP Federation John Mangelshots and other leading representatives of the SP in this Belgian province.

During a lively and comradely exchange of views the partners in the talks briefed each other on many aspects of social development in the GDR and in the province of Antwerp and also about the work of the two parties. Marcel Schoeters, chairman of the General Federation of Labor of Belgium in Antwerp Province, reported on the struggle of trade unions against laying the burdens of crisis on the workers' shoulders.

Kurt Hager briefed his hosts on, among other things, the GDR's comprehensive social program realized under the leadership of the SED. He explained the unity of economic and social policy. He met with agreement when praising the development of economic relations as a stabilizing factor in today's world, which after all serves the joint main aim, the preservation and securing of peace. This was also confirmed during a visit paid by the SED delegation to the St Pieter N.V. shipyard on the Schelde not far from Antwerp, where Director General Constant van Win spoke to the guests about the development of this Belgian firm.

In the afternoon the delegation met with the deputy chairman of the French-speaking Socialist Party (PS) Guy Cudell; PS General Secretary Roger Gaillet; as well as the members of the National Bureau, André Cools and Robert Denizon. Frank discussions at the Brussels headquarters of the PS centered on common concern for the securing of peace, which is seriously threatened by plans to station new American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

Kurt Hager explained the proposals and initiatives of the socialist states that are directed at preserving detente and achieving disarmament and that also are in accord with the interests and wishes of the peoples of West Europe.

More on Talks

LD182352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2012 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, 18 Nov (ADN) -- Prof Dr Kurt Hager, member of the GDR State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was received for a talk in the Belgian parliament on Thursday by Jean Defraigne and Edward Leemans, presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. During the talk the two sides expressed their concern about preserving peace in Europe and the world. They affirmed their interest in the further developing of relations between Belgium and the GDR.

Kurt Hager is heading a delegation of the SED Central Committee currently in Belgium at the invitation of the Flemish SP.

Kurt Hager delivered a lecture Thursday to the members of the SP groups of the Chamber and Senate in which he explained the GDR foreign policy, which is based on the efforts to preserve and protect peace. Kurt Hager emphasized in this connection the serious threat posed to the European Continent by the NATO missile decision and stressed that the GDR advocates a nuclear-free Europe and a solution of all conflicts through negotiations.

During the day the SED Central Committee delegation met at the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee office with leading representatives of the fraternal party. In the friendly talk, which was attended by Belgian Communist Party Chairman Louis van Geyt, Deputy Chairman Jef Turf, Politburo member Jan Debrouwere and other members of the Belgian Communist Party leadership, information about developments in the two countries and the policy of the two parties was exchanged.

The two sides agreed that increased joint actions by the communist and workers parties as well as all peace-loving forces for the preservation and protection of peace is needed.

AXEN RECEIVES SWAPO'S NUJAMO 18 NOVEMBER

LD182258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 Nov (ADN) -- The SED and GDR will continue to stand firmly by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and support it in solidarity, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, told Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, of Namibia. In the friendly talk, to which Hermann Axen received the guest on Thursday, the two sides resolutely condemned the South African racist regime's policy of destabilization and aggression toward Angola, Mozambique and all progressive forces and states in southern Africa. This policy has become a serious threat to world peace. The SED and SWAPO stressed that the fight for the preservation of world peace as well as the prevention of a nuclear war affects most deeply the vital interests of all peoples, thus requiring from them common actions.

Sam Nujamo pointed out that the South African racist regime, with the direct support of the Reagan administration, and other NATO states are undertaking new attempts in order to deprive by means of blackmail, terrorism and use of military force the Namibian people of the fruits of its decade-long just struggle.

PDRY AMBASSADOR TO GDR PRAISES COOPERATION

AU190907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ND) -- "On Tuesday in Berlin, Qasim 'Abd ar-Rabb Salih, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the GDR, praised the solidarity of the GDR with the just struggle of the Arab people for liberation, national independence and social progress. At a press conference he called the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and his country an expression of the close ties between both states and a climax in the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction."

The ambassador referred to the numerous projects implemented on the basis of the cooperation treaty with the GDR and called the training of cadres of his country in the GDR a practical example of the fulfillment of the agreement.

HOFFMANN VISITS ANTIAIRCRAFT MISSILE REGIMENT

DW181307 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] During a visit to Kurt Kresse Antiaircraft Missile Regiment, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, learned about the preparation of National People's Army [NVA] members for the 1982-83 training year. The defense minister and his deputies, Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, as well as Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Executive Committee, learned that in the past training year the antiaircraft missile troops mastered with good results all tasks set for them. At the conclusion of the 1981-82 training, Army General Heinz Hoffman honored outstanding NVA regiments and the Border Troops with the title of best unit.

PREPARATION OF YOUNG NVA SOLDIERS FOR SERVICE

DW181503 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Talk by Col Rolf Schleicher, chief editor of the GDR weekly VOLKSARMEE, on the forthcoming swearing-in ceremonies of young NVA conscripts]

[Text] The soldiers naturally have prepared themselves for this day.

They have got over the initial difficulties: They have started getting used to the life of soldiers that is ruled by strict service schedules and commands. Workers gave them their personal arms. They are learning to handle them. They also had time to talk about the sense of being a soldier with their superiors. A booklet that each of them was given in preparation of the searing-in ceremony contains the lines of lyric poet Heinz Tusche: Protect the people and preserve their good; devote yourself fully to this task, just like another one does together with you and after you. That's the sense of being a soldier.

This simple truth demands that a soldier adopt a stance. This is of maximum importance in view of the policy of confrontation and of threats endangering peace by the most aggressive forces of NATO and especially the United States. In the political talks prior to the swearing-in, it became clear that military service is included in the soldier's personal life.

Our young people know that 26 years ago armed forces were organized that differ thoroughly from the revanchist army of FRG imperialism. It also is a simple truth that one army is not like another. Like every imperialist army the Bundeswehr is the most important armed instrument of monopoly capital for maintaining and expanding its power inwardly and outwardly. It is intended to protect a historically outdated social system against historical progress, a system whose supporters have long thrown the people's real interests of life overboard.

Those who have understood this are aware that they pursue a policy that solely serves egoistic imperialist class goals and that from this results the anti-humanist nature of an imperialist army hostile to the people as well as the reactionary aggressive essence of its mission.

The talks on the sense of being a soldier have helped the youngest generation of soldiers swear the oath of enlistment. In this sense the weekly VOLKSARMEE in its recent issue was the mouthpiece of competition initiators of the armed forces branches, civilian employees and reservists collectives. It published the calls for socialist competition in the 1982-83 training year, beginning on 1 December. It contains the unanimous concrete pledge to make the largest possible contribution every day toward enhancing the fighting strength and combat readiness. This is expressed by the tested motto "combat position 10th party congress -- for a high combat readiness and everything for the people's well-being."

The competition projects are ambitious, can be accounted for and repeated. Everyone will be fully challenged, including those comrades who in these days still undergo their basic training and recently announced to the broad public they would serve their fatherland as honest, brave, disciplined and vigilant soldiers.

TISCH SPEAKS ON TU ROLE IN ECONOMY AT FOUNDRY

LD191142 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] GDGB Chairman Harry Tisch sees the sense of responsibility felt by thousands of work teams for the economy as the guarantee for a still greater increase in the republic's capacity. At the extensively reconstructed Ueckermuende foundry yesterday, he said that the readiness to face up to the increasing demands is based on the firm conviction that with higher performances and increased productivity the unity of economic and social policy can be continued under the present conditions, too.

He said there is practically no aspect of life in which trade unions are not called upon to share in decisions and work. In tracking down reserves, trade union management should see to it that all suggestions and criticisms made by working people are processed and answered.

MSZMP DAILY ON HOXHA'S DENUNCIATION OF SHEHU

AU181417 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Nov 82 p 2

["S.P." article: "What Has Happened to Mehmet Shehu?"]

[Text] Almost a year has passed since it was officially announced in Tirana: Mehmet Shehu, member of the AWP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, committed suicide, owing to a nervous breakdown, on the night of 18 December 1981. The bulletin was issued by the leading organs of Albania.

In view of the fact that Mehmet Shehu had been heading the government for more than a quarter of a century at the time and was considered the second man in Albania after Enver Hoxha, conjectures began abroad immediately over possible reasons for the 68-year-old politician's suicide.

To the question of what has happened to Mehmet Shehu, the official reply came from Tirana 11 months later. In a speech at an election meeting in November, Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, broached the circumstances of Mehmet Shehu's death. In his speech he called the man, who was the country's premier until his suicide and a member of the Politburo for 33 years, "one of the most dangerous traitors and enemies of socialist Albania," who only "camouflaged himself" and was, moreover, a triple agent. Enver Hoxha termed as a proven fact his fairly astonishing statement that Mehmet Shehu was an "agent" of the U.S. espionage service, Yugoslav intelligence and Soviet reconnoitering. Now, "for a full investigation of the matter," his "fellow plotters" are "in the hands of the authorities."

According to the speech, Mehmet Shehu and the "plotters" wanted to put Albania "under foreign rule," and the former premier's employers instructed him to kill party and state leaders with Enver Hoxha at the head of the list. Mehmet Shehu, however, "was never able to distort the line of the party." Since he was "caught between two fires, on the one hand -- it is said -- between his "Yugoslav employers" and, on the other hand, "the unity of the party and people that he greatly feared," "he could see no alternative but shameful suicide."

According to the Tirana speech, that is what happened to Mehmet Shehu, who had already infiltrated the national liberation struggle in World War II as a "mercenary in the pay of foreigners" but had, nevertheless, been a recognized leader of the party since 1948 and chairman of the government from 1954 until his suicide. And, following the question of "what has happened to Mehmet Shehu," all this inevitably exposes further question marks.

COMMERCIAL DELEGATION DISCUSSES AID IN LEBANON

AU181430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Nov 82 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Lebanese Economic Talks; Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's Thanks"]

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and other representatives of the Lebanese Government have thanked our country and expressed their appreciation for the fact that it was one of the first to offer its assistance in rebuilding the Middle East country destroyed by civil war and Israeli aggression. Possible ways of participating in repairing war damage were studied for a week by a delegation of Hungarian experts led by Odon Kallos, cochairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, who were able to observe the dimensions of devastation not only in Beirut, but in the south Lebanese city of Sidon as well.

As a result of the Beirut visit, it can be regarded as certain that, in a short time, the negotiations now initiated will lead to specific transactions and the conclusion of a framework agreement on the terms of delivery of investment goods. It is fortunate that the delivery offers of the Hungarian enterprises represented in the delegation -- Ganz-Mavag, the Hungarian ship and crane factory, Nikex and Transelektro -- coincide with Lebanese requirements, that, in addition to the rebuilding of Beirut's harbor and airport, include the restoration of roads, bridges, schools, health institutes, dwellings, hotels and the electric power system and the carrying out of basic hydraulic engineering jobs. It is intended to finance the investments of the 5-year development and reconstruction plan largely from a $500 million World Bank loan. In Beirut, the Chamber of Commerce delegation has met with World Bank representatives as well.

The Lebanese side has suggested staging an extensive Hungarian exhibition in Beirut and several other cities and a Lebanon week in Budapest.

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH IRAN CONCLUDED

AU181339 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Nov 82 p 5

[MTI Report: "Communications Talks With Iran"]

[Text] Lajos Urban, secretary of state for transportation and postal affairs, had talks with Mehdi Karbassian, Irani deputy minister of roads and transport, from 11 to 16 November in Budapest. At the end of the talks, they signed a Hungarian-Irani road transport agreement that will make shipments to Iran easier. The Iranian deputy minister was received by Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs. Mehdi Karbassian also met with Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi. During their stay in Budapest, members of the delegation had talks with representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Construction and Urban Development and visited several enterprises.

The Iranian transportation and communications delegation departed from our country on Tuesday.

BRIEFS

INCREASED SUGAR BEET YIELDS -- Sugar beet production in Hungary was at its lowest in 1975-76. Since then, as a result of concentrated measures, both the cultivated area and the yields have grown considerably. Now the country's demand in sugar is covered by home production that is now about 500,000 tons as opposed to 300,000-350,000 tons in the mid-seventies. This year in Hungary sugar beet was produced on 126,000 hectares and the average yield per hectare is over 40 tons, which is considered as a record yield. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 16 Nov 82 LD]

TRIALS OF FORMER SOLIDARITY LEADERS CONTINUE

Frasyniuk Trial in Wroclaw

NC182026 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Forged documents wrongly attributed to the clandestine Solidarity union have been produced in court in defense of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a regional union leader whose trial opened yesterday at Wroclaw, west Poland, it was reported today. According to the EXPRESS WIECZORNY newspaper, a lawyer for Mr Frasyniuk showed the court the copy of a leaflet circulated in Wroclaw that purported to be a letter written from prison by the accused. Mr Frasyniuk declared he had no knowledge of the text's content and that it was a forgery. He added that in the past, several documents had wrongly been circulated in the name of the regional strike committee or his own name, the newspaper reported.

Questioned about his clandestine activities prior to his recent arrest, the labor leader said the objective had been "the organization of peaceful protest actions." He added that he felt "no responsibility for the results of incidents in the street" following demonstrations.

The prosecution has summoned 22 witnesses against the accused, the paper added.

Jalowiecki Trial in Opole

LD181730 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The trial of Stanislaw Jalowiecki, former chairman of a Solidarity regional board, is continuing before the Silesian Military District Court in session in Opole. The act of indictment accuses him of founding and leading a clandestine organization seeking to perpetrate criminal acts. Moreover, Stanislaw Jalowiecki, and 18 other people, have been accused of continuing trade union activity during the first 5 months of martial law, as well as preparing and distributing false information which could cause public unrest. The proceedings are being conducted summarily.

SOLIDARITY PAPER WELCOMES WALESA RELEASE

NC181822 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 (AFP) -- The release of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was warmly welcomed by supporters of the banned free trade union, the underground TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE weekly newspaper said in its latest issue to reach the AFP office here. The weekly, dated November 10, gave news of the liberation of Mr Walesa after 11 months in detention, stating: "His attitude has been for all of us an example of courage, determination and resistance. From the very beginning he was our leader in our common struggle. We greet him with joy and hope."

This praise of Mr Walesa comes at a time when some members of the banned union has been wondering whether the Polish military government imposed conditions on his release. The clandestine weekly's comments on Mr Walesa are in marked contrast to the implicit criticism, in the same issue, of the Provisional Coordinating Committee's (TKK) call for strikes and protests on November 10. TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE said workers did not respond to the call because a majority of Solidarity's members felt such protests "didn't pay" and the gains were not worth the repression that followed. While the paper said that the exact aims of the day of action were not clear, it also said that official propaganda which tried to pretend that nothing happened was false.

The weekly said the fact that for the first time the TKK's call was not followed was a severe blow to the authority of the committee.

The paper said opinion polls showed that many underground Solidarity factory groups were for a different sort of protest and made their views known to the TKK. But, the weekly added, the TKK went ahead fearing that an eventual failure was less risky than to call off the strike. TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE added that this strike was meant to be a forerunner of the general strike planned for next spring. It concluded that "its failure either means a rejection of this strike programme and the necessity for a long term resistance strategy, or quite simply it was a lost battle, fought at the wrong moment."

SOLIDARITY RADIO AIRS PZPR OFFICIAL'S REMARKS

NC182058 Paris AFP in English 2054 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18 (AFP) -- A presumed member of the Polish communist party Politburo has stated that martial law in the country will eventually be replaced by extended government powers, including continued militarisation of enterprises. This emerged from a recording of a meeting of party militants for the Lower Silesia area in a broadcast relayed yesterday by the clandestine Solidarity radio in Wroclaw. The radio has since been seized by security authorities, PAP news agency reported.

Witnesses in Wroclaw said that the 40-minute broadcast on Tuesday featured Tadeusz Porebski, a member of the Polish party Politburo, although his voice was not identified with certainty. He was believed to have said also that the government, after the lifting of martial law, will re-impose it if necessary in individual regions if security is threatened. He further stated that Pope John Paul II must state the political intentions behind his visit to Poland next year before the exact date is fixed. The presumed Mr Porebski described the pope as the "moral founder of Solidarity," the witnesses said. The broadcast included a statement by the clandestine Lower Silesia Solidarity leader Jozef Pinior, whose two predecessors Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Piotr Bednarz have recently been arrested. In a report on the demonstration in Wroclaw on November 10, the radio said that the some 15,000 people involved were preparing to disperse when they were attacked by security forces.

The clandestine station, situated in the western suburbs of Wroclaw, in south-west Poland, was the third to be closed down recently PAP said. The transmitter was linked to a tape-recorder fitted with an automatic starting device. It was discovered during a broadcast. It was the same type as two other Solidarity radio stations recently closed down by security authorities, PAP said. Although PAP did not say when the station was closed, witnesses in the city heard the 40-minute broadcast on Tuesday which was to be repeated yesterday. However, yesterday the station was off the air.

Transmitter Discovered

LD181616 Warsaw PAP in English 1507 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 Nov -- Functionaries of the voivodship security service in Wroclaw have tracked down the third illegal transmitter of the so-called Radio "Solidarnosc" in the Wroclaw area.

An automatic transmitter connected to a tape recorder was found on the roof of a building at Inowroclawska Street in Wroclaw. The tracked device was identical to those busted earlier.

The transmitter was discovered while it was broadcasting an underground programme which did not differ from the previous ones and reflected the course of fuelling tension and whipping up social unrest.

CLOSING OF WARSAW UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT REPORTED

LD181614 Warsaw PAP in English 1452 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 Nov. -- Reporting further details of attempts to stir unrest at Warsaw University campus Nov. 10, today's TRYBUNA LUDU said that a group of 1,000-1,200 people had gathered at the campus chanting slogans insulting the authorities. The entrance to the Psychology Department building had been blocked by students and classes had not been held there on that day.

At the motion of the university's rector, the dean of the Psychology Department and his deputy were put before the school's disciplinary commission which will examine their conduct, the paper reported.

Assessing the events of 10 Nov. at Warsaw University, the school's PUWP committee said in its resolution of 11 Nov. that "the self-governance of the university was exploited against the university, its community, and its good custom.... The students who took part in the demonstration were in the most part used as a tool of political game played by the inspirers of hostile attitudes towards the people's power," TRYBUNA LUDU said, citing the resolution.

The first secretary of the PUWP committee at the university told TRYBUNA that 60 students of the university were detained on 10 and 11 November in the streets of Warsaw. "In our view this is also a consequence of disturbing peace at the university (Nov. 10). That is why our resolution and all our actions are aimed at preventing a repetition of such a situation. We cannot put up with a situation when the young people in our charge are used by the opposition, and bear the consequences of actions inspired by people who are uncomfortable with the normalization of life in Poland. The resolution also stems from our consistent striving to bring about an agreement of all those people at the university who want to act constructively. What happened at the university does not serve such an agreement," the party secretary said.

DAILY: HOW YOUNG PEOPLE WERE TURNED AGAINST STATE

AU181715 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Nov 82 p 3

[Dr Waldemar Budzilo article: "To Win the Battle for Young People"]

[Text] The planned dismantling of the Polish state by antisocialist forces was meant to take place on many levels, but one of the levels that came under the heaviest attack was education and youth institutions. Attempts to form various organizations of an antistate nature on school premises have clearly indicated that the antisocialist forces tried to do everything possible to exert as much influence on young people as possible.

What were the causes of the rapid penetration of antisocialist ideas into schools and colleges? The primary cause was the way teachers were selected, trained and improved. Organized teachers' conferences, aimed at increasing one's level of political knowledge, were transformed into various kinds of excursions and cultural, tourist and "social" events. At the best of times, attention was drawn to formal problems connected with didactics, while educational matters were omitted. Besides this, education is dominated by women who are burdened with many domestic duties and who often study by correspondence, as a result not having much time to think about the education process of the pupils under their care. Their salaries are also not particularly attractive compared to other professions.

The increasing presence of women in education and low pay were the causes of the lack of interest in thorny ideological and political problems.

And one must admit that even those teachers belonging to the Polish teachers' union expressed views in line with those of Solidarity on the subject of curricula, textbooks and the entire process of the so-called straightening out of history.

A serious problem is that the Marxist world outlook had rather weak support among -- teachers' -- circles. It was unnoticeable among men and quite simply neglected by women because of their avalanche of responsibilities. This indicates that there were severe shortcomings in the curricula of teacher training colleges and universities. It is not known whether this was the result of a neglect of this problem or of complete incompetence in the planning and carrying out of sociopolitical activities. The fact is that teachers in schools of all levels were not prepared to ward off the attack on the socialist nature of the Polish school and Polish education.

Various kinds of illegal publications were distributed inside and outside schools. These were aimed at questioning the methods by which arts subjects are taught, especially Polish language, history and patriotic citizens' education. No one tried to polemize with the false theses and unjust, manipulated historical views which were being put forward.

As far as young people are concerned, in most cases they did not understand the social processes which emerged at the end of the seventies.

The events of 1980-81 were also in the nature of a spectacle for young people; they watched mass rallies, heard speeches, read many antistate leaflets, periodicals, brochures and other illegal publications. Some of them took an active or passive part in various kinds of protests outside school, brought food to strikers, posted posters and distributed leaflets. Nevertheless, conversations held with young people indicate that this movement did not have their full support, although it achieved their recognition because of the boldness, cleverness and sacrifice displayed in it.

Student organizations made the most demands. They demanded not only unrestricted self-management by all colleges, but also the abolition of the Ministry of Higher Education and its replacement by a board of rectors, suitable ones of course. They demanded the scrapping of sociopolitical lectures if they were Marxist in nature. They demanded an end to the preferential points system, to the obligation to do military service every year and to study military subjects. Many of these demands succeeded in abolishing some working practices of students. Whether this is good or bad, let those judge who are under the supervision of people with diplomas in work places involving production, trade, science or whatever.

Most students come from the intelligentsia and that is why they usually adopted attitudes which were not steadfast, and often aggressive as well. College students in lower years willingly supported any demonstration because they believed that the rigors of college would be eased for them this way and that they would in a certain sense "gain favor" in the eyes of those teachers behaving in an extremist manner. At the same time, this was a kind of fashion, a form of group solidarity, which always enjoys recognition among young people.

Young people were exploited in various ways. They were set against older people, who were described as being hard-headed. They also comprised an action group of considerable size in propaganda and in the organizing of protest actions. The leaders of the antisocialist opposition tried to disinform young people any way they could and arouse in them all kinds of negative emotions, such as hatred, anger, obstinacy and a desire to attack anything connected with Polish socialist statehood. The so-called straightening out of history served this purpose. It is interesting that it did not occur to anyone to become more involved in economic education, which would have explained to students certain economic phenomena which have been appearing in Poland for some time.

It was desired above all to convey to young people that postwar Poland has not achieved and built anything and that a tragic future awaits it under the rule of communists. This thesis was expounded by the slogan of the so-called lost generation, a generation without any chances or future, and by pointing out the difficulties in finding work after the end of studies, the lack of housing for young people and the difficult start in life. Although there is a lot of truth in this, nevertheless a systematic improvement in the situation of young people can only occur when young people together with the older generation energetically join in the work of evercoming these difficulties. Apathy, passiveness, and, worse still, destructive attitudes, can only enhance these difficulties.

The purpose of the antisocialist propaganda was to convince young people that it is not worth studying and that the situation is hopeless; therefore, it is a pity to waste time working. As an alternative to this, it was proposed that the people's authority in Poland be overthrown, even with the aid of a conspiracy and an armed uprising. Attempts to apply these same methods and to repeat youth demonstrations on 13 June 1982 were really unsuccessful. In July, underground activists, seeing that their actions had been ineffective, gave up organizing new rallies. Therefore the efforts of the most rabid opponents of socialism in Poland ended up a fiasco.

At the same time, parents and a considerable number of teachers have realized at last that youth demonstrations only cause harm and material and educational losses. Most young people have also understood that the appeals of the antisocialist opposition leaders and the centers of subversion are leading nowhere. For they recommend that young people should not study, should neglect work and break the law, which only harms the nation and the community today and in the future. All this because the attempts to instigate young people against the state did not bring the expected results.

This does not mean that the battle for young people has already been won. It is not by chance that the resolution of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum recognizes the consolidation of a united educational front as one of the most important tasks and that a lot of attention is being devoted to improving the situation in education. A draft set of new principles behind the recruitment, training and improvement of teachers is being worked on, among other things. The systematic appraisal of teachers according to the criteria laid down in the teachers' charter and in the law on further education will be continued. An analysis of teaching and educational curricula will also be made. The purpose of these actions is to oppose hostile influence on young people and to explain to them the aims of ideological subversion and the real intentions of the antisocialist centers at home and abroad. Young people must be aware of the role the opponent wants to give them. They must understand that they are only meant to be an indirect object in the anticommunist crusade which has been announced, a crusade which is against their interests and against those of the entire nation.

JARUZELSKI MEETS NOWA HUTA WORKERS, MILITIA

AU181424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Andrzej Gesing report: "Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski Visits Krakow"]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 12 November, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation flew to Krakow for an unannounced visit on a special plane. On arrival the premier was taken straight from the airport to the Lenin metallurgical combine together with his companions Politburo member Prof Hieronim Kubiak and Gen Div Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs. Jozef Gajewicz, first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Krakow and mayor of Krakow, was present together with representatives of the Krakow authorities.

The premier was particularly interested in work conditions in the department. He asked why the workers do not wear muffs to protect their hearing from the terrible din in the hall. W. Jaruzelski was invited by the workers to step up onto the platform so that he could see the work going on in the entire sheet metal assembly room.

The first secretary then visited the coke oven batteries, one of the places where the heaviest work in the combine is done. The workers shared with him their remarks and observations on the subject of work.

The meeting in the coke oven, which was turned into a vehement discussion, was attended not only by workers from the combine, but also from many other enterprises working for the combine, especially the repair service. The first secretary was then invited by the workers to look out from the technical platform over the coke oven battery.

The premier spoke with concern of the difficult work conditions in this section of the combine and stated that he will assume personal responsibility for the improvement of these conditions.

Army General Jaruzelski then spoke to Jozef Siebak, one of the old workers at the combine. The premier was particularly interested in the health care given to those who have worked in the combine for many years and the possibilities of their benefiting from nursing home treatment.

The premier was stopped by a group of workers as he was leaving the coke oven batteries. A broad discussion focused on the most important matters regarding national understanding and trade unions. The matter of Lech Walesa's release from internment was also broached.

The premier asked the workers about the catering service provided by the combine. He was consequently invited to the canteen where nutritional and hearty meals are served several hours a day. The premier's visit came as a total surprise to the staff. There were a few workers in the dining hall who replied to the premier's question about the quality of the food by saying that it had been tasty yesterday and today. It does occur, however, that the food prepared is not always to everyone's liking.

A group of workers approached Army General Jaruzelski. They asked him about the extremely controversial problems that confronted the security forces during disturbances. Accusations were made that on 13 October believers on their way to church in Bienczyce were stopped by officials of the Citizens' Militia and that certain security measures were carried out too harshly and unjustifiably. General Kiszczak replied to this question and took note of all the information volunteered, making it his duty to provide explanations.

The general's talks with the steelworkers were very often concerned with the immediate conditions of work and life. The premier asked about salary scales and bonuses as well as about productivity. The workers presented their case in a straightforward manner, -- if we earned more money, the standard of our work would also be higher and productivity would increase, they claimed. Army General Jaruzelski concluded from this remark that not everyone had yet benefited from the economic reform.

"I am deeply impressed by what I have seen. Your work is worthy of respect and the highest esteem," were the words General Jaruzelski used with regard to "GLOS NOWEJ HUTY," the largest plant newspaper in Poland.

Army General W. Jaruzelski and General C. Kiszczak paid a visit to Irena and Julian Wlosik and their daughter Halina, residents of Nowa Huta and people who have close ties with this town, as it was here that they experienced a great tragedy, the death of their son and brother 20-year-old Bogdan Wlosik, who died on 13 October during the disturbances in Nowa Huta.

One of the blocks of apartments in a Nowa Huta district has apartment number 18 on the second floor. The general knocks at the door. He is invited in by Mr and Mrs Wlosik. All the guests sit down in the modestly furnished but tidy room. The general says that words are not easy in a situation like this.

He continues by saying that he offers them expressions of the deepest sympathy on the tragedy which has befallen them. The nation is experiencing difficult times, although your family has felt the effects of these difficulties in a particularly painful manner. And how we wish, added the premier, that similar tragedies will never again occur in Poland.

The general expressed sincere respect for the Wlosik family's civic and patriotic attitude, which had contributed to the fact that there had been no further dramatic repercussions in this already complex situation.

Mrs Irena Wlosik, who is deeply moved and still suffering from the family tragedy, thanks the general for his words of sympathy and says, "We are sticken, very stricken..." and words fail her. The tragedy has not ended after all, the family continues to suffer profoundly. Mr Julian Wlosik speaks after a while and shows a photograph of the son who had been very like him.

The Wolsiks are exemplary citizens and workers. They have been closely linked with the Lenin metallurgical combine for many years. Mrs Irena Wlosik worked here for years, but although she has retired, her husband is still employed there despite the fact that he is presently on sick leave.

The conversation gives them occasion to reflect upon the divisions which are still embedded in society, divisions within families and young people, divisions which are inflammed by forces averse to Poland, forces which push us into the turmoil of stormy events in which everything is possible, every human tragedy. Let his tragedy be a lesson for today and tomorrow, said General Jaruzelski, assuring us that the authorities will do everything that is necessary to restore peace and order so that everyone can feel safer and better.

The last item on the agenda for General Jaruzelski's Krakow visit was the battalion of the Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve. General Jaruzelski listened to the commander's report, visited the quarters of the young militia officials and acquainted himself with the conditions of their service.

It was during a conversation with a militia official who was injured during the disturbances of 13 October that General Jaruzelski stated that the time will come when the only actions carried out by the Citizens' Militia will be to offer help to people.

During a short address, Army General W. Jaruzelski said that his delegation had come there to meet the Citizens' Militia, "to see how you live and how you perform your duty. Your service, he stressed, is a difficult one but it is necessary if Poland is to enjoy the much desired peace which has been broken, even here in old Polish Krakow. It is peaceful at present and we expect it to become even more peaceful. Proof of this was 10 November. The workers class showed much common sense and understanding for the sake of the nation and the state on this day, despite concentrated and subversive incitements."

"This is a good attitude for stability." Emphasizing the significance of the work of the security organs, Army General Jaruzelski focused attention on the fact that it is precisely for this reason that our political opponent is so bent on discrediting the name of the militia.

I thank you, he said, for your good service and I hope that it will no longer be necessary to live through the tragedies that you too are experiencing.

In the afternoon Army General Jaruzelski and the delegation accompanying him flew back to Warsaw from Balice Airport.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

AU181441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Nov 82 p 2

[Staffer report: "Self-Government in Theory and Practice"]

[Text] A 2-day theoretical conference entitled "Social Self-Government Is the Basic Institution of Socialist Democracy" began in the PZPR Central Committee Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism on 15 November.

The aim of the conference is to enable representatives of science and business to exchange views on the state and future of the self-government movement.

The reports delivered at the conference and the ensuing discussion stressed the need for scientifically interpreting the functions of self-government bodies in representing the interests of various groups of society, in developing ties and social militancy and in dissolving social contradictions and conflicts.

In his opening report entitled "Social Self-Government in the Program of the Ninth PZPR Congress," K. Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, stressed that the conditions now exist to promote a broadly conceived self-government movement. The higher standards of the people's education and awareness have produced the aspiration to share in the decisions about the fate of regions and factories, he said. Our people, he continued, are seeking to control the power apparatus and the results of its activities because they are critical of the way this apparatus functioned in the past.

The theses of other reports and the demands and views submitted during the discussion prove that an interdepartmental approach may greatly help overcome the phenomena that hinder the organization of self-government bodies and may produce a more profound insight into the problems of the self-government movement.

JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

LD182110 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 Nov -- Commenting on the exceptionally vigorous legislative activity pursued by the present government in conditions of martial law, Justice Minister Professor Sylwester Zawadzki said that "all actions by the authorities taken after 13 December, 1981, have been aimed exclusively at the reconstruction of social life, but not in its shape from before August, 1980, or before December, 1981. Since we want to arrange our life in a new way, we cannot do without laws, which define the framework of social life, set the rules of the game, set the hierarchy of values and interests. We are creating new laws for new realities which will materialize after the lifting of martial law.

He said this in his interview for RZECZPOSPOLITA daily today, adding that over the 10 months of martial law the Sejm had passed 48 laws (the figure for the 18 months which have elapsed since the start of the current Sejm term is 77) compared to 52 for the peak post-war year of 1958.

In his review of the laws passed so far, the minister emphasized they testify to "the desire to restore the rule of law understood as law-abidance by both the authorities and the citizens." This is borne out particularly by the laws on the Tribunal of State, Constitutional Tribunal (at the draft stage), civil servants, defence attorneys, and legal counselors, as well as by the announcement to submit to the Sejm draft laws on the Council of Ministers, courts of law, prosecutor's offices, the Supreme Court and labour courts.

"Although martial law does not favour the flourishing of civil rights, even under its rule the rights have been expanded," Professor Zawadzki stated. He quoted such rights as freedom of conscience and creed (expanded by a number of executive regulations), freedom of print (final stages of work on the draft press law), and freedom of association (the trade union law).

"Equally rich are the legislative accomplishments concerning economic and social questions," Mr Zawadzki went on, pointing out that "the present economic reform is the most profound since the agrarian reform and nationalization".

"This is...a coherent system of legislation from which a new model of socialism emerges. The characteristics of this model include a better safeguarding of socialism against the possibility of distortions, better adjustment of the political process to taking the best possible decisions, better adjustment of this model to solving and preventing social conflicts, and improving the system of supervision over state administration."

Mr Zawadzki pointed out that the government's legislative activity was based on the programme of developing socialist democracy and renewal of social life adopted by the 9th PUWP Congress.

Answering a question on whether the pace of drafting new laws by the government has not been too fast, thus affecting their quality, the justice minister said: "The charge of haste is most often made by those people who until recently were saying that the authorities blocked progress and deliberately delayed new legislation. If we followed their current postulates of postponing it until a later time, they would again charge us with blocking progress and making idle promises. Thus we cannot give up the fast pace of legislative work, but we must make every effort to secure high quality of the new laws."

In another reply, the minister termed the passing of the trade union law "an act of courage, not of cowardice, on the part of the authorities." He said: "The government was fully aware of the consequences of enactment of this law, in particular, of the danger of actions by Solidarity extremists which could have led to serious unrest, demonstrations and strikes. We also did not rule out another reaction, i.e. a call to all Solidarity members to join en masse the new unions and impose on them the same destructive methods of action. So, from the point of view of the authorities, this was not an act of cowardice, but of courage, to say nothing of the contents of the law, which is full of novel solutions which have not been used in Poland for the past 35 years."

PLANNING COMMISSION SUBMITS ECONOMIC PLAN TO SEJM

LD182122 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpts] [no dateline as received] The Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic has sent the Sejm an extensive document synthesizing the results of the nationwide discussion of the national economic plan options for social and economic development up to the year 1985 and the preliminary guidelines for 1986 to 1990.

The discussion showed full approval for the idea of linking the plan with a gradual normalization of the political and social situation in the country. The correctness of this view has been confirmed in the past few months. The continued, urgent offensive, that is, the fastest possible restoration of the market balance, must be undertaken even at the expense of our economic tasks. Account must be taken of the fact, however, that the economically most effective means are difficult to approve, since they require much deprivation, effort and forfeiture of privileges which have been gained. The results of the discussion show the need for a very careful approach to further price increases. This question was emphasized during the debates by members of working collectives of industrial enterprises and compels one to pay special attention to the introduction of more forceful mechanisms to halt inflation.

The results of the nationwide discussion showed that society fully approves the priorities defined in the options: supplying the population with food, satisfying the housing requirements and protecting those parts of the population that are in a difficult situation from the consequences of the crisis. Many groups and organizations also stressed the need to expand the health service and improve working conditions in this field.

There was wide support also for the guideline that a substantial role in reviewing production dynamics must be played by agriculture and the food complex. Full urgency was given to the idea that the main source of further development must come from an improvement in economic effectiveness combined integrally with consistent introduction of the reform. The need to step up economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was also confirmed.

Asked what changes will be introduced in the concept of the 3-year plan as a result of the public discussion, Andrzej Karpinski said that the Planning Commission has worked out some basic proposals. We acknowledge that we can adopt the second option of a moderate growth rate as the basis of the 3-year plan.

We propose to make amendments to the guidelines concerning the growth of agricultural production and accept that this growth, in the next 3 years, may amount to a maximum of 8-9 percent instead of the proposed 10 percent. Dependent on this is the current situation in agriculture which will be reflected in the results of next year. It is also proposed to adopt the principle put forward during the discussion, of starting Saturday work on the basis of decisions at enterprises by their collectives, and make the pay for this work the same as on nonworking days.

The Planning Commission took account of strong pressure to increase preference for private consumption. Its growth during the 3 years will amount to 11-12 percent and not 10 percent as proposed. At the same time, the price increases will be reduced. In 1983, it will amount to 17-18 percent instead of the 25 percent envisaged in the plan options. This may not, however, have a negative effect on the process of restoring the market equilibrium. Therefore, the rate of income growth must be restricted and a firm financial policy must be adopted, based on the principle of linking growth in wages with growth in productivity.

The Planning Commission proposed increasing the proportion of capital investments in the food economy in 1985 to 30 percent of overall investments. There will also be an increase in the rate of growth of output of goods for agriculture. During the 8 years [1982-1990] this will increase by 83 percent instead of the planned 69 percent.

It is proposed to direct considerable funds to the development of the fuel and power complex. Its proportion in capital investment in 1985 will comprise 14.5 percent instead of the planned 11.5 percent.

The 3-year plan must be drafted by the end of the current year, Andrzej Karpinski said in conclusion.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON EAST-WEST IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

Part One

AU171322 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Col Jerzy Muszynski, professor at the Military Political Academy: "Ideological Confrontations -- The Policy of Anticommunism" -- Part One]

[Excerpts] The eighties have produced increased tension in the world and have thus increased the anxiety of millions and millions of people. This is not rhetorical statement nor yet another recall of obvious truths. The danger is specific and real and is demonstrated by the intensification of armaments by the United States and its allies, by the production and use of new lethal weapons and by the propagation of the conviction that an armed East-West conflict is inevitable.

That the danger is real is also attested to by the fact that the Pentagon has worked out a new strategic plan for the war against the East, replacing General Directive No 59 issued by former President Jimmy Carter. The new plan assumes that there are practical possibilities for waging a nuclear war with the USSR for a few months. This danger is being intensified by the modernization of the U.S. command system and by the production of several thousand nuclear warheads for artillery.

The prominent leaders of the capitalist states proceed from the assumption that the success of the strategy of domination over socialism depends not only on concentrating the necessary forces and resources, but also -- or perhaps above all -- on winning the support of the overwhelming majority of the world's population for such a strategy. This means that they want to shape people's consciousness in such a way as to make it positive vis-a-vis capitalism and negative vis-a-vis socialism. As you can see, this is the struggle for the state of people's consciousness.

Efforts are therefore made to prove the superiority of the constitutional principles and reality of capitalism over the theory and practice of socialism. This is an important line of action in the global strategy of imperialism because, shaping up people's consciousness in its own way, imperialism imparts the necessary ideological image on contemporary times.

What kind of ideological image does the present world then have?

The sum total of the ideological and political confrontation between East and West throughout the postwar period makes it possible to assert that the ideological pluralism in the world and the resulting competition for people's consciousness are increasingly occupying people's minds and drawing them into the vortex of politics on either side of the barricade between the two systems.

As various public polls claim, a decisive majority of the world population is for a policy that helps create a world without wars and a life that is secure and socially progressive.

However, this does not mean that the majority in question is for the socialist vision and much less for implementing this vision. The capitalist system has many champions -- the people who have organized their lives within this system in line with their own wishes and aspirations. However, they do not support the policy that threatens the security of mankind. That is why they express their decisive support for a vision of a world without wars.

As you can see, political pluralism does not always imply that people are antagonistic because, regardless of differences in world outlooks and political views and of different attitudes to economic systems, there are universal values in existence that help bring entire communities together. World peace and national security have now become such universal values.

Activities to preserve these values are also having an impact on the ideological image of the present times. Western ideologues interpret this phenomenon as something that is only to the advantage of the East. That is why they are also making efforts to antagonize the people who seek to preserve peace.

At the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties some Eastern and Western communities became less interested in ideology and politics and showed a typical "surfeit" of such problems. Among other things, this was a natural response of "intellectual self-defense" on the part of many people whose personal involvement in politics was reduced as a result of having achieved the aims of their lives or as a result of not having achieved such aims and of having concluded that they would not be able to achieve them.

In the socialist countries the slump in the political and ideological involvement of some communities was caused by their negative response to the antisocialist practices during the period of the personality cult.

However, this slump was not a permanent phenomenon. The normalization of East-West relations clearly stimulated people's interest in ideology and politics, which in turn produced increased social militancy. This was natural if we take into consideration the longtime hopes of millions and millions of people in the world for stabilization in the world and for a reduction of the East-West tension. That is why the ideological and political activization had a positive meaning because it helped promote peaceful coexistence and detente in the international arena. The peoples' response to the signing of the CSCE Final Act was proof of this.

The disruptions in detente at the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties and the initiation of a new cold war by the neoconservative U.S. Administration led by President Ronald Reagan were a typical shock for European nations. People have again sensed dangers, as attested to by the increasing anxiety for the present and the future.

No matter what motivations are behind the new policy of anticommunism, the fact is that the imperialist forces have returned to a cold-war policy, have started aggressive ideological campaigns against the socialist states and have increased tensions in mutual relations.

Part Two

AU181529 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Col Jerzy Muszynski, professor at the Military Political Academy: "Ideological Confrontations -- The Policy of Anticommunism" -- Part two]

[Excerpts] In the past few years the capitalist countries have exploited ideological confrontations to reinforce their economic, political and military actions. This is particularly obvious in the case of U.S. foreign policy, which continues to combine various actions into a strong anticommunist stream directed chiefly against the USSR.

The abandonment by the bourgeois states, particularly the United States, of the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente has intensified ideological and political confrontations in the past few years. This state of affairs will continue probably for a long time because the present policy of the U.S. governing circles does not augur an early end to the cold war line.

The efforts of the bourgeois theoreticians to formulate the principles of the so-called counterideology vis-a-vis Marxism-Leninism give credence to the view that the confrontation between the two systems will continue to intensify and that its course will assume an even more acute and consistent character in the next few years.

The situation in Poland, which is a result of the deformations created in various spheres of life by the party and state leadership as well as by the chaos created by the antisocialist forces, has provided an exceptional opportunity for the West to intensify the antocommunist impact on the consciousness of the people on either side of the barricade between the two systems. The events in Poland made it easier to demonstrate and popularize the "superiority" of the economic and political principles of the capitalist system. It is therefore no accident that consistent efforts continue to be made to demonstrate the political virtues of pluralistic bourgeois democracy as a system that guarantees the superiority of capitalism over socialism, develops in the interest of all the classes and strata of bourgeois society and is "open" to all societies.

The future of the bourgeois ideological front is not only a question of the "political openness of modern capitalism and its pluralistic virtues" as well as of ideological and political tolerance. The present results of the economic, technical and technological development of some capitalist countries are strong foundations of this future. This is the reason for the efforts to slow down the development of the socialist countries in order to consistently increase the development gap between leading capitalist countries and the socialist countries in all spheres of life.

In addition to the traditional methods of action in the sphere of ideology, the bourgeoisie has devised new actions that are less aggressive on the surface but just as destructive and anticommunist insofar as the impact on man's consciousness is concerned. These actions are concepts that are meant to prove -- in the same way as technocrats did at one time -- that the role of ideology in the contemporary world is consistently decreasing, that ideological differences are becoming blurred and that a homogeneous type of social consciousness is under way. These conceptions are being circulated in Western Europe.

The concepts of "Europeanization" are not original concepts in the same way that the thesis of the "twilight of the era of ideology" is not an original thesis. They appeared in the sixties only to die a natural death. These concepts are merely a more modern interpretation and a more sophisticated version of the doctrine of convergence.

All these concepts are applied and spread to undermine the principles of Marxism and to weaken the role of communist ideology in shaping man's consciousness. As in the past, so now the struggle against world communism in theory and practice is the chief aim of the bourgeoisie in all countries. Side by side with economic, political and military rivalry, this aim is part and parcel of great efforts at the ideological front.

The world is not marking time. Its aspects, including the ideological aspect, continue to change. Only that ideology that is able to conjure up for the people a vision of genuine humanity and to indicate the methods and means with which to realize such a vision has a chance of winning the minds of men for good. This ideology is now no other than the Marxist theory set out in the principles of the workers class' historic mission of going over from capitalism to communism. It is true that this road is long and difficult. However, since it points to general human values, it inspires confidence, even though the staging point aims are not always achieved.

MILITARY DAILY ON 'IMPERIALIST THREATS'

AU171459 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Maj Adam Glowacki commentary: "A Strong Poland Is a Thorn in Our Enemies' Sides"]

[Excerpts] The West has never relented its vigilant watch over us. Some people say that the West's interest in our problems is a natural response of civilized nations, some that it is a result of the changes in our country and of the democratization of our sociopolitical life and some that it has been triggered by Solidarity and its "program for repairing the republic." But the truth is that our country has temporarily become a weakened link of the socialist system. This is why it has been most cynically allotted the role of a detonator under the edifice of peace built on the foundations of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. Poland was to begin the process of a chain disintegration of the socialist community and of turning back the wheel of European history for an entire epoch.

At present, when the international situation is deteriorating from day to day, we should accurately realize the stakes of the present struggle and what role our country has been allotted in it. During the 38 years of People's Poland we have gotten used to the idea that peace is a permanent value. This is a serious error of looking at the contemporary world, as attested to by the past few months. The U.S. Administration, which is seeking the policy of confrontation, bears the main responsibility for this.

Imperialism is resorting to every measure in the present ruthless political struggle. Every action taken by it is full of unusual aggressivenes and hatred. The situation has been aggravated still further by the economic sanctions applied against Poland by the U.S. Adminsitration. The purpose of this game is obvious: to paralyze our economy, to make it impossible for us to overcome the crisis, to subject Poland to hunger and to provoke an internal conflict. These are the true aims of American humanitarianism, which knows of no limits to hypocrisy. Where can even a hint of the supposed interests of our working people and society and of the Polish people be seen in that program of blackmail?

However, whereas the anti-Polish motives of the actions taken by the reactionary circles in the West are transparent, it is really difficult to understand that there are those among the Poles who have responded to these actions and are now actively supporting their implementation. Only extreme blindness or paid-for treachery can explain this readiness to do the worst.

What does the opposition want and why is it inciting the working people? Let us state once again: It wants to overthrow the people's power, to change the system in Poland, to weaken our country's ties of friendship with other socialist countries and thus to disintegrate the Warsaw Pact from within, to bind Poland to the West and to make it an instrument of the struggle against communism. As you can see, there are no substantive differences between Western imperialism and native reactionary forces.

The time for a special sense of reality has arrived. We have to think ahead. The military-political aims of NATO and its Polish adherents are too obvious to ignore. They have nothing in common with the Polish people's national interests. They are irrefutable proof that a strong and stable Poland is a thorn in the sides of our enemies.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON NEW BONN GOVERNMENT

LD181624 Warsaw PAP in English 1457 GMT 18 Nov 82

["Real Threats To National Security" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 18 Nov -- The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today pointed to the centre-right takeover in the FRG as the source of fresh hopes for all militarist-revisionist forces. In an article on Poland's security it wrote:

"There are growing signals that the new Bonn government team starts gradually but steadily departing from the main assumptions that used to shape the FRG foreign policy in the years of the social-liberation coalition.

"The new Bonn team is revising in a peculiar way the stand of the previous government on the existence of the GDR as an independent socialist German state.

"The CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] have been universally proclaiming that, for instance, the treaty on the foundations of normalization of Polish-FRG relations is only a treaty 'on the mutual renunciation of force' and not the treaty forejudging the final character of Poland's Western border. These parties have been also propagating a thesis about the alleged uninterrupted existence of the Third Reich in the already non-existing borders of December 1937, including Prussia, Szczecin, Wroclaw and the remaining territories that returned to Poland after World War II," the paper said.

"This could seem even funny and unworthy of notice if not for the fact that these shocking theses are pronounced by the politicians who are now leading the most powerful capitalist state in Western Europe. It is no longer a 'game' of the gentlemen from the national opposition but a real threat that there will be strivings in the FRG policy to try to destabilize the situation in central Europe -- in the interests of the industrial-military complex and the rightist and revisionist forces," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on.

"It can be clearly seen that imperialism is preparing a peculiar infrastructure stepping up armaments and fanning up an atmosphere of threat and, thus, the danger of an outbreak of armed conflict in Europe.

"A preliminary assessment of policital and military conditionalities of our security shows that the situation is very complex and the emerging forecasts do not augur quiet times. On the contrary, external and internal threats will continue to exist and they will even intensify periodically. Therefore, it is a very important political and civic duty to make the entire Polish society aware of the existing threats and to organize it for actions in favour of the defensive system and the security of our homeland," the army daily said.

"These actions will be all the more effective, the stronger is our state and all its structures.

"That is why people who at the present time are sowing disquiet, organizing the 'underground', calling for strikes and demonstrations, contribute directly to weakening the state and thus undermine the security and the defensive might of our fatherland. They are acting hand in hand with imperialist propaganda aggressors and in the interests of the forces and centres that are alien to Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

TRYBUNA LUDU PRAISES BREZHNEV'S IDEOLOGY

AU171150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Nov 82 p 3

[Jerzy Lobman article: "The Party and Its Place and Duties -- Defender and Heir of Leninist Ideas"]

[Excerpts] In his 18 years as the holder of the most important post in the CPSU, L. Brezhnev devoted much attention to party issues. Drawing general conclusions from the experience and ideas of the party with its many millions of members, he continued to present all aspects of party problems at Central Committee sessions and party congresses and in his many speeches and written works.

He was an indefatigable defender and heir of the Leninist concepts and stressed on many occasions that CPSU party work had preserved its unchangeable character in all basic matters as a political concept based on the strictly scientific foundations of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, aware that Marxist-Leninist thought is no dogma but above all a living method of action, he toiled indefatibably to work out the party's principles, notions, concepts and organizational activities to fit in with a new situation in the USSR as a state of developed socialism with its needs stemming from the construction of the first communist state in the world. He was an heir of Lenin and a builder of communism.

Ideological issues occupy an important place in L. Brezhnev's works. He placed enormous stress on the need for constantly promoting research in this regard. The stress on the importance of expoliting all achievements of modern science is the guiding motive of all his works. This applies to purely ideological problems and to their practical use in the state's economic and organizational spheres, in party work and in its organization and style. Displaying great interest in all new research and discoveries, not only in pure and natural sciences, but also in sociology and the humanities, he resolutely defended Marxist-Leninist ideological purity.

The man who as the CPSU general secretary always fought for peaceful coexistence among the states with different social systems and for development of trade with the West and scientific and cultural cooperation with the entire world continued to stress at the same time that "there can be no place for neutralism and compromises in the struggle between two philosophies. What we need in this regard is acute political vigilance and effective and convincing propaganda work. What we need is to repulse hostile ideological subversion in good time." He noted that "this is class struggle" and that "there can be no peaceful coexistence in the sphere of ideology."

He laid special stress on the importance of internationalism and on the need to fill it with specific contents. "For Marxists-Leninists internationalism and communist party integrity are an unseverable entity," he wrote. He resolutely fought revisionism and extreme leftist views and many times condemned all features of nationalism. "Quite often concessions to nationalism and at times even a direct switch to nationalistic positions are the common denominator of 'leftist' and rightist opportunism" he said and recalled that "nationalist prejudices and exaggerated or distorted manifestations of national sentiments are very lively features that are deeply embedded in the psychology of people who are politically immature.

Such prejudices continue to exist even under conditions in which the objective premises for any kind of antagonism in international relations ceased to obtain a long time ago."

Always stressing the importance of the party's leading role in the Soviet state, L. Brezhnev saw this role as political activity. "Party authorities should completely eliminate from their practices such features as exercising detailed care to Soviet bodies and trying to do their jobs for them because such practices deprive employees of their sense of responsibility and make them passive," he wrote. Further: "It is the duty of party organizations to maximally develop the militancy of the soviets, to support their initiative and to constantly care about observing and developing socialist democracy." He also noted that "he who loses the ability to critically evaluate his activity, who has lost contact with the masses, who helps produce sycophants and footlickers and who has lost the trust of communists cannot be a party leader." At the same time, he stressed that the leading role applies to all spheres of the country's life -- to its material, social and cultural life -- and to all problems of modernity and organization.

L. Brezhnev attached enormous importance to the role of basic party organizations. He said that "in connection with expanding the powers and increasing the independence of industrial enterprises, the role and responsibility of lower party organizations, that is, of those cells in which the fate of production is determined, are particularly increasing." He stressed that the "party's entire life, successes and shortcomings -- whatever adds to our joys or makes us worried -- are expressed by and reflected in the activities of the basic party organizations.... Unceasing concern for the basic party organizations is the duty of all party bodies," he said.

He was also greatly concerned about the style of party work, the development of criticism and self-criticism as well as control and verification of resolutions. "The Leninist style is a creative style," he said. "It is a style that knows no subjectivity and that is based on a scientific approach to all social processes. The Leninist style places exacting demands on everyone, excludes self-complacency and opposes all features of red tape and formalism." Sobreity of thinking devotion to the cause must be the distinctive features of activsts. "It is better for 10 working people to be nonparty members than for one windbag to acquire the right and opportunity to call himself a party member."

It goes without saying that it is impossible to include in a single article all the riches of the mental achievements of L. Brezhnev, which accumulated in the course of many years and which concern the theoretical, practical and organizational problems of the party. A single truth always comes to the surface in all the achievements of L. Brezhnev: The CPSU is unchangeably preserving the basic features of the Leninist party while developing and adopting itself creatively to the new phenomena occurring in the USSR and in the surrounding world and consistently taking the road of communist building.

Peace Program Hailed

AU181456 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Nov 82 p 1

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "Permanence of Peace Program" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] The most frequent guiding motive of all the statements made in the USSR to the memory of the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was the promise to continue the present program and policy of the great socialist power. The promise involves all the basic spheres of party and state activities. The unchangeability and permanence of foreign policy was stressed as one of the top priorities. Yuriy Andropov, newly elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, discussing this subject said:

"THE PEOPLES WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER LEONID BREZHNEV AS AN OUTSTANDING FIGHTER FOR LASTING PEACE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AMONG NATIONS. HE FOUGHT FOR INTERNATIONAL DETENTE, TO SAVE MANKIND FROM THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR AND TO STRENGTHEN THE UNITY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT CONSISTENTLY AND WITH AN ALL-CONSUMING ZEAL. TAKING LEAVE OF LEONID BREZHNEV, IN THIS HOUR OF UTMOST SORROW, OUR ENTIRE PARTY AND ITS CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECLARE THAT THEY ARE DETERMINED TO UNFAILINGLY AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THAT STRATEGIC LINE OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN POLICY THAT WAS WORKED OUT UNDER LEONID BREZHNEV'S CREATIVE INFLUENCE."

It is worth noting that these words were formulated at a time when, as a result of the activities of the United States and its allies, the world has found itself at the crossroads between detente and cooperation, on the one hand, and the threat of confrontation, one the other. As Y. Andropov stressed, the USSR is conscious of this threat and will maintain its total readiness to defend its interests and to repulse any aggression. At the same time, however, he said: "WE ARE ALWAYS READY FOR HONEST COOPERATION, BASED ON EQUALITY OF RIGHTS AND MUTUAL BENEFITS, WITH EVERY STATE THAT WANTS THIS COOPERATION."

Extensive publications that have appeared throughout the world in the past few days recalling the programmatic statements made and international agreements concluded during the 18 years of L. Brezhnev's leadership in the USSR provide an optimistic context for the promise to continue the present policy. It is true that it was not possible during those years to ensure peace in all regions of the globe, but peace has been preserved in Europe, which is the most threatened continent and the closest one to us. It has been preserved especially with the help of such basic agreements as the USSR-FRG treaty or the CSCE in Helsinki.

To recall this is not just to recall history. To recall this amounts to forcefully indicating in which direction the world can go, especially Europe, in which it was possible to achieve the greatest progress in detente and cooperation before the present tension set in. It is a striking fact that almost all statements and messages of sympathy referred to these positive achievements, the USSR's and L. Brezhnev's share in them. Representatives of NATO states have also spoken with respect and praise of this fact.

Ambassador Kampelman, chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Madrid conference: "L. BREZHNEV WAS THE CHIEF ARCHITECT OF THE HELSINKI AGREEMENT, AND THIS SHOULD BE CONCEDED, REGARDLESS OF IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES." D. Stoltze, spokesman for the FRG government: "THE WEST GERMAN POLITICIANS WHO MET L. BREZHNEV REMEMBER VERY WELL WHAT GREAT IMPORTANCE HE ATTACHED TO A CONSTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF FRG-USSR RELATIONS." French President F. Mitterrand: "A GREAT LEADER OF THE SOVIET UNION AND A STATESMAN WHOSE OUTSTANDING ROLE IN THE WORLD WILL BE RECORDED BY HISTORY HAS LEFT US."

The statement by Ulanhu, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has also made an impression in the international arena: "WE HOPE THAT THE CHINESE AND SOVIET PEOPLES, WHO ARE LINKED BY TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP, WILL COEXIST ON FRIENDLY TERMS AND THAT THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES WILL NORMALIZE."

It will certainly not be easy to remove the threat of confrontation from the world. The further development of the two largest powers -- The USSR and the United States -- is of crucial importance for this. The future development of these relations will be determined not only by the good will of the USSR. Let us note that, joining in the expressions of esteem for L. Brezhnev, President Ronald Reagan did not promise any new initiatives to stimulate the disarmament dialogue and to improve Soviet-American relations.

Moscow's stress on the permanence of the USSR's peaceful orientation has already produced first the positive echoes and appraisals in the world.

The USSR's great authority in the world and the political testament of the late Soviet leader were reflected in the composition of those attending the Moscow funeral.

Heads of state and government from countries with different systems and alliances came to Moscow. The representatives of the socialist states that are members of the Warsaw Pact and of the Western states that are members of NATO came to Moscow. Leaders of the communist parties and spokesmen for the national liberation movements that have scored victories in the struggle for the independence of their countries and that hope to win such independence in the future came to Moscow.

ALL IN ALL IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE ENTIRE WORLD IN ALL ITS CONSTITUTIONAL, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS WAS REPRESENTED IN MOSCOW. THE PEOPLES OF THIS DIFFERENTIATED WORLD HAVE ONE COMMON AND OVERRIDING BASIC AIM: PEACE.

JARUZELSKI, CSSR'S GERLE DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD171830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Deputy Premier of the federal government of Czechoslovakia Ladislav Gerle. They discussed the problems of tightening and developing economic cooperation between the two countries, especially in the industrial sphere. The great significance of that cooperation for the benefit of both countries was stressed. Specific solutions concerning industrial cooperation and mutual deliveries, that help in overcoming the economic crisis in Poland, were discussed.

The meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was participated in by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Szalajda.

Also today, under the chairmanship of Deputy Premiers Szalajda and Gerle, Polish-Czechoslovak talks on industrial cooperation between the two countries were continued. The meeting devoted a particularly large amount of time to discussing the successfully developing Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in the tractor industry.

CZYREK RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

LD182222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Poland was visited by a delegation of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CPCZ led by Chairman Miroslav Capka.

The delegation held talks with leaders of the PZPR's Central Control Commission and the Central Audit Commission. They have exchanged experiences related to the struggle for consolidating the unity of party ranks on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The guests also had talks with leaders of the Warsaw party committee, the Warsaw party control commission and party authorities in Piotrkow Trybunalski.

The delegation was received by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

ANDREI DISCUSSES TRADE WITH IVORY COAST OFFICIAL

AU182032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/11/1982 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Mamadou Coulibaly, president of the economic and social council of the Ivory Coast, discussed during an interview they had in Bucharest questions related to the course of the Romanian-Ivorian relationships, with emphasis on the need to dynamize and amplify them, the commerical exchanges and economic cooperation in particular, in keeping with the understandings covenanted by the presidents of the two countries. Current international questions were also approached.

EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 NOV

AU182033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/11/1982 -- A delegation of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt led by Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the assembly, arrived in Bucharest on November 18 in the evening for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes Sayyid Zaki 'Abd-al-Hadi, deputy speaker of the assembly; Kamal ash-Shadhili, deputy; Muhammad Mahdi Shuman, chairman of the agricultural commission of the People's Assembly; William Najib Sayfan, deputy chairman of the irrigation commission of the People's Assembly; and Ulfat Kamil, deputy.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and other Romanian officials.

PAKISTAN'S PRESIDENT ZIA RECEIVES MINISTER CARANFIL

AU182035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1949 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad (AGERPRES) 18/11/1982 -- Messages of friendship were exchanged in Islamabad between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, during the reception by the Pakistani head of state with the Romanian minister of chemical industry, Gheorghe Caranfil.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Pakistani president was conveyed friendly greetings and wishes of good health and personal happiness, as well as new successes for the friendly Pakistani people.

The Pakistani president, Mohammad Ziaul Haq warmly thanked for the message received and requested that the Romanian head of state be conveyed cordial greetings and wishes of good health and personal happiness, of new successes for the friendly Romanian peoples.

Referring to the forthcoming meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu in Karachi, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed his great joy of having again the opportunity to review the stage of bilateral relations and exchange views on current international questions. He reiterated the Pakistani Government's wish to further and expand collaboration with Romania in all domains.

ROMANIA LIBERA ON RCP POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

AU171420 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 15 Nov 82 p 2

[Eugen Florescu: "The Intellectuals in Society" from the series "The Social-Political Book"]

[Excerpts] A meeting held in the "Scala" hall in Bucharest on 9 December 1945 was addressed by Lucretiu Patrascanu [RCP Politburo member executed under Gheorghiu-Dej and rehabilitated under Nicolae Ceausescu]. As he himself defined it, the purpose of that meeting with several hundred Bucharest intellectuals was "to seek a path and a balance" for certain "individuals and social categories caught in the perturbations caused by the war." While for the well-defined social classes anchored in economic and social factors -- Patrascanu said on that occasion -- finding such a path was less difficult, for certain social categories with a special structure the search for an orientation and a balance was more difficult. To the latter categories belonged the intellectuals who joined the people and even the communist party, there existed a lack of principles, cheap opportunism and great confusion. Some intellectuals had drifted toward the right or had supported dictatorships from Carol II to Antonescu. The class affiliation of the intellectuals was still a fundamental issue.

Necessarily, however, as Marx pointed out: "In theory, the intellectuals gravitate toward the problems and solutions dictated by the interests of the classes they represent."

In consequence, Patrascanu appealed directly to the intellectuals, on behalf of the party, to "review their old positions," for which they needed "a large dose of sincerity and courage." He did not demand a sudden about face. He considered it naive to think that "everything changes" on the night of 23 August 1944.

Patrascanu's speech on 9 December 1945 contains several ideas that still deserve reflection today. For example, he did not regard the achievement of unity with the workers class in a simplistic or triumphal light. He frankly admitted that "some workers had reservations toward the intellectuals," among them even party members. However, he asked the intellectuals not to accuse the workers and to understand the situation, since "all (exploiting -- author's note) regimes used intellectuals against the workers," and since "too many intellectuals who had joined us, deserted us in a cowardly way in our difficult moments." Only 1 year after liberation, Patrascanu admitted that mistakes had already been committed towards the intellectuals, and supplied as an excuse the fact that "our party was recently legitimized." His thinking advanced the idea of a permanent dialogue with the intellectuals, in which their views should be heard and their reasoning examined, and their most serious reasoning was that "the communist party will sell out the country to foreigners." He passionately argued that such a thing could not happen, and asked the intellectuals to exhibit "a patriotic and national spirit."

"Just as in the past we defended our people's and country's independence," Patrascanu said, "so today we will defend this independence, because only as a free nation can a people be creative and give their best to human culture. We are for a socialist culture, but this culture will always preserve a national form, just as internationalism will not impair any of the prerogatives of our people."

Voicing those memorable words Patrascanu sensed the distortion that would follow, especially after 1948, concerning precisely those problems, and is that why he stressed them so passionately -- or was he simply expressing a well-defined personal ideal? The fact remains that those assertions, which normally should have been seen as the materialization of socialist principles, reveal -- in our opinion -- one of the causes of that complex of factors that brought about his brutal demise not only from the stage of history but also from the stage of life. Because at that time words like "national," "independence," "patriotism," and so forth were becoming very unpopular, and it took exactly 20 years before the party, led by and at the direct initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, fully reinstated them and at the same time rehabilitated Patrascanu himself.

For a considerable period of time the country was swept by the ravaging wind of foreign concepts, alien to the spirit of the Romanian people, concerning men of culture. Stalin's insistence that the intelligentsia be defined as a "social stratum" created in certain cases the conviction that its role was a minor one, and before long a sinister joke was imported -- and even literally followed by some -- according to which the intelligentsia "as stratum" [in Romanian synonymous with "blanket"] is to be used, according to how warm you are: "You either cover yourself with it, or lie on it." This mentality unfortunately caused considerable damage, and its repercussions are still felt today in various areas, since the intelligentsia is one of the greatest long-term investments (literally) that a country can have.

The best party cadres indeed believed that simultaneously with the struggle to create a new intelligentsia, stemming from among the people, the old intelligentsia could be reoriented toward the objectives of the revolution, and that belief was fully confirmed in fact.

Naturally, many intellectuals did remain in reactionary positions for a goodly period of time. In those cases it was necessary to adopt an uncompromising attitude and to defend the interests of the revolution. However, many mistakes were committed. The mistakes originated in the mechanical adoption of foreign experiences, in confusion, and in narrow and even primitive visions of culture, and were equally due to the role played by totally unqualified cadres who assumed the right of decision on areas for which they were almost completely incompetent.

The sequels of such errors are still felt today. The fact is, however, that a new intelligentsia has emerged in the meantime, one incomparably larger than the previous -- approximately 90 percent of today's holders of university diplomas graduated after 1944. The very structure of the intelligentsia has fundamentally changed.

From this point of view, we believe that the manner in which certain researchers approach the subject of the Romanian intelligentsia in 1982 deserves to be "reread." We believe that it is incorrect to use -- by extension -- the idea of an intelligentsia "at the side" of the people. The term may have applied in 1945, at the time Patrascanu was speaking, when there were undoubtedly intellectuals who did not join the working masses. What about today, however? We believe it is significant that even 5 years ago Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about an intelligentsia "stemming from among the people," and "closely linked to the people, as an integral section of the workers class and peasantry," "merging with the masses."

Today the question of the role of the intelligentsia can no longer be discussed in the old terms of an "elite" or of the simplistic formula of"champions of the spirit," as somebody like Eugeniu Sperantia once put it. The so-called "struggle for the primate of the intelligentsia," in society, to which certain voices urge us, has long been superseded in the social superiority and generosity and in the cultural democracy of our party, whose objective is a society that is intellectually growing continuously and as a whole, as opposed to formulas that envisage the growth of one category while the majority of the others stay behind. In point of fact, this struggle constitutes a struggle against the headway made by the workers class and the peasantry in society, motivated by fear of the revolutionary spirit of those united forces together with the intelligentsia, and of the changes that the coming to power of those forces would inevitably bring, as was the case in our country.

AUSTRIA PAPER REPORTS HUNGARIAN DISSIDENTS ARRESTED

AU181920 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Vienna/Bucharest (P.M.) -- The Hungarian-Speaking underground movement in Romania that struggles against the suppression of this minority is alarmed: 30-year-old poet and journalist Geza Szocz, a spokesman for the national independence [eigenstaendigkeit] of Transylvanian Hungarians, has disappeared since his arrest on 6 November. Nine friends with whom he publishes the journal ELLENPONTOK (COUNTERPOINTS), which appears by way of samizdat, in the meantime have been released. However, nothing was known of Szocs as of Wednesday.

Szocs, the philosopher Attila Kovacs, Professor Karoly Toth as well as seven other fellow strugglers (including Toth's wife) were arrested early November in Cluj obviously in connection with the most recent issue of the underground journal. In this issue they had drawn attention, in the form of a memorandum to the participants of the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid, to the systematic suppression of the Hungarian minority in Romania and had compiled a list of demands.

Whereas the others were released within 24 hours, Ara Kovacs and Toth were kept in custody for 4 days and were brutally beaten. After their release they had to promise not to leave town.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- By presidential decree Comrade Vasile Sandru was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Spain in place of Comrade Ion Goliat. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Nov 82 p 5 AU]

EXPORTS OF SHIPS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/11/1982 -- The Romanian shipyards have recently launched three new sea-going ships: a 65,000-DWT ore carrier in Constanta, another one of 55,000 DWT in Galati, and a 4,500-DWT general-utility cargo boat in Braila. All the three ships are equipped with Romanian-made outfit and installations and engines manufactured at the relevant works in Resita. The 65,000- and 55,000-DWT ore carriers are to be delivered to shipping companies in Greece after testing. Romania has become a substantial supplier for many Greek companies which have so far purchased eight large-capacity ore carriers, as well as other types of ships of various capacities. As matter of fact, this year the Romanian shipyards built ships with a displacement totaling 841,000-DWT of which 60 percent will be exported. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 11 Nov 82 AU]

SPOKESMAN VIEWS 'POLICY AND CONDUCT' OF ALBANIA

LD181536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Nov (TANJUG) -- Asked whether the recent very sharp attack on Yugoslavia by Enver Hoxha in a pre-election speech would influence interstate relations between the two countries, Svetislav Vujovic, spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said at today's press conference:

"Yugoslav-Albanian relations do not depend on the conduct of the Yugoslav side, but primarily on the policy and conduct of the present leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which is directed against the SFRY and which is founded upon direct and open interference in our internal affairs. Enver Hoxha proclaimed this to be the chief aim of his policy in regard to our country. In order to accomplish these goals of his, he threatens to use force and calls upon foreign factors to turn this region into a new hotbed of conflict. Such an adventurist policy clearly threatens stability and peace in this part of the world. Our country has on several occasions made it known that it will not permit interference in its internal affairs and that it wishes to develop relations with Albania on an equal basis and on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter. We will consistently persevere in this."

Asked to express an opinion on world press reaction to Enver Hoxha's speech, Vujovic replied:

"The SFRY has no particular opinion on this, but it appears that the aims of his attack on Yugoslavia are quite transparent and that they have been widely understood as such."

In connection with the recent clash of Yugoslav emigres of Albanian origin in Brussels, the Belgian paper LA DERNIERE HEURE published a report attacking Yugoslavia, again accusing it of giving refuge to those committing terrorist attacks in Europe over recent years. Replying to a question relating to this, Vujovic said:

"I have not had occasion to read the article to which you refer. It is clear, however, that the aim of such a wholly unfounded and extremely malicious and tendentious article is to incite anti-Yugoslav activity and to inflict harm on Yugoslav-Belgian relations."

The next question at today's press conference related to articles in French and Swedish newspapers about the Amnesty International report on East European countries, in which Yugoslavia is mentioned and mention made of sentences passed on allegedly "hundreds of nationalists in Kosovo." Requested to comment on these articles and on the aforementioned report, Vujovic stated:

"All trials of Albanian irredentists in Yugoslavia were public and our media reported on them. Judgement was passed on the basis of the criminal law, and the law on criminal offences for crimes against the constitutional system of our country; it is well-known what action is taken in regard to such crimes in other democratic countries. We consider that this organization is neither called upon nor qualified to give its opinion on this matter."

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT ON KOSOVO DECRIED

LD182138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia holds that the "Amnesty International" is neither competent nor qualified to give its opinion on the trial of Albanian irrendentists in Kosovo.

Official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Svetislav Vujovic told a press conference today, Thursday, that all the trials of Albanian irredentists in Yugoslavia were public and in keeping with the penal code for the acts against the constitutional system of the SFR of Yugoslavia. It is common knowledge, he added, what is the procedure for such acts also in other democratic countries.

At the press conference Vujovic was asked to comment on articles in French and Swedish papers concerning the "Amnesty International" report on East-European countries, in which Yugoslavia also is mentioned with reference to sentences passed allegedly on "hundreds of nationalists in Kosovo".

Vujovic recalled that information media had kept the general public well informed about the trials.

CUSTOMS VIOLATIONS NOTED AT HUNGARIAN BORDER

AU181041 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 82 p 8

[L. Ivkovic report]

[Text] Border crossing points Horgos, Kelebia, Nov -- mass visits by citizens of East European countries to Subotica and other places in northern Vojvodina have been noticed in the last 10 days. Most of them come from Hungary. For example, last Saturday alone more than 5,000 passenger cars and dozens of busloads of people with so-called local border passes entered our country from Hungary at the road border crossing point near Horgos.

Besides their personal luggage, Hungarian citizens, as a rule, carry various other goods. In most cases it is coffee, detergents and other articles which are in short supply in Yugoslavia. They sell these goods for dinars at market stalls. Apart from that, there have been several cases of Hungarian citizens selling gasoline from their cars to our citizens in parking places. Food products, especially the famous Hungarian salami, are in great demand in Subotica and Hungarian citizens easily bring in all these products, often claiming that they are "personal clothing" or "personal effects" and therefore exempt from customs duties.

Hungarian citizens also bring into our country large quantities of forints that they exchange for dinars with local middlemen and which they either spend buying various goods or take them back to spend them when they come on vacation to Yugoslavia. It can also be noticed in Szeged that Hungarian citizens approach our citizens and ask to exchange forints for dinars offering a slightly more favorable rate than the official one.

For all this, it is not extraordinary that our citizens lately talk of the need to introduce an obligatory exchange of forints or hard currencies for dinars for Hungarian citizens who visit Yugoslvia. That would be nothing extraordinary, since our citizens are the only ones obliged to exchange dinars or hard currencies for forints upon entering Hungary. This is even more logical because in that way Hungarian citizens would be able to exchange their forints or hard currencies for dinars and therefore not bear the risk of exchanging currency illegally.

TRADE REPORT SHOWS EXPORTS UP, IMPORTS DOWN

LD171742 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, November 17 (TANJUG) -- For the first ten months this year Yugoslav exports total some eight billion dollars.

The above represents a 3 per cent increase in relation to the same period last year.

In the ten-month period this year Yugoslav imports totalled 10.7 billion dollars or 9 per cent less than in the same period last year.

Thus, the Yugoslav trade deficit was retained at 2.6 billion dinars, which is 1.3 billion dollars less than in the same period last year. Imports coverage by exports has been increased from (?66) per cent to 75 per cent.

On the convertible market Yugoslav trade deficit for the first ten months this year totals over three billion dollars. On the clearing account area a 470 million dollar surplus was registered, although plans were to realize a certain deficit with these countries. Although exports to developing countries were increased by 22 per cent and exports to developed Western countries by five per cent, in relation to plans the above results are moderate.

MARKOVIC QUESTIONED ON REPEAT LCY CC VOTE

AU181049 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 82 p 7

[Miroslav Stojanovic and Mirko Djekic interview with Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, granted to POLITIKA and NIN -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Information on what was happening at the first session of the LCY Central Committee and at subsequent Presidium sessions has been gradually filtering through to the public. Speaking in Kumrovec, Mitja Ribicic made the appraisal -- which obviously has considerable political weight -- "that a great deal of what is noncommunist and unprincipled has accumulated in the LCY Central Committee leadership" and that for a month the leadership was dealing with its own affairs and not with the congress decisions.

The public was informed that in the first secret vote a member of the Central Committee Presidium did not obtain a two-thirds majority and that the vote was repeated. Only part of the public was informed that you were that member.

[Answer] In this connection, the LCY Central Committee has adopted a position on which all League of Communists leaderships and some members were informed. In Kumrovec, Comrade Ribicic also explained these views in somewhat greater detail. After all, the party activists of the League of Communists who were there had already been informed of the proceedings of the first Central Commissee session. Your colleagues did not keep the agreement and published it in some papers. I think that by acting thus they demystified something that was only guessed at and about which only little was known so that one was operating with half-truths.

However, all this is in the past. Returning to a time which is characterized by exactly the situations we are now overcoming or that have been fully overcome and diverting attention from an agreed mode of action always somewhat arouses everybody's curiosity. In this respect, one has to keep in mind what I said in connection with other cases -- that in any case the decision is more important than some stage in decisionmaking. That is, it is important that the LCY leadership made the decision that it made.

New Quality

Why I did not obtain two-thirds of the votes is another question. It is normal that anybody can win or lose a vote.

It is however, obvious that this cannot be treated just as a question of people's attitude toward a person because of the relations in the LCY and the positions of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists as determined by the statute. And the repeated vote was carried out immediately after an analysis was made of what had happened, on the basis of the unanimous views of the members of the LCY Central Committee from the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, as well as on the basis of the unanimous view of the entire cadre commission consisting of representatives of all republican and provincial Leagues of Communists.

All this certainly reflected on recent relations not only in the LCY but also in the League of Communists of Serbia. I think that for many reasons there is no need to keep returning to this issue, mostly because the effort to put a stop to the previously existing relations has prevailed. To look forward and address future tasks is the basic orientation of the LCY and the Central Committee. And indeed, after this interlude, relations in the leadership have been characterized by openness and an atmosphere conducive to principled discussions on all questions. I would say that a new quality of work has been achieved in the apparent and literal sense of the word.

VRHOVEC DECRIES 'ANTISOCIALIST' THESES IN PRESS

AU181116 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 3 November on page five carries the first 2,200-word installment of "extensive excerpts" from the concluding speech by Josip Vrhovec, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia, at the 28 October session of the Commission for Ideological Work and Information of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia that discussed "the ideological-political trends and the questions of ideological struggle." Citing Kardelj's view that "the function of information media in the self-managing society has not yet been theoretically or socially elaborated and defined," Vrhovec points out that, "for years a certain opportunism has been developing little by little" in the information media "as well as in the League of Communists. We have been vocal in our attacks against partnership but, at the same time, with our methods of work, we have continued in a way to promote a partnership between the party structure and the leading structures in the information media," he says.

According to Vrhovec, a different approach is required in this connection. The League of Communists must be primarily interested in ensuring that the communists in the information media will be effectively organized to be able to fulfill their tasks emanating from the policy of the League of Communists. This approach will effectively eliminate any partnership. Vrhovec believes that the methods employed by the League of Communists to ensure that the party policy is carried out by communists in the information media should not include any censorship, the use of agitation and propaganda commissions or outside direction, but should aim instead at changing the situation within the information media themselves. To achieve this, the communists must develop their activity and demonstrate their responsibility in two directions: first, "in the ideological-political guidance of editorial policies" that must not be allowed to become private affairs of small inner groups in editorial offices, and, second, in preventing, in the information media, the formation of a "privileged class of people who want to lecture the entire society, but never look at themselves and their own work and relations." The information media must not be allowed to set themselves up as "some kind of an arbiter or the conscience of society," Vrhovec says.

Noting the negative trends in the information media, he stresses that "it is beyond understanding why we allow our money to be used to pay for something that directly undermines the historical mission and position of the workers class." He denounces those who try to import democracy from the West.

"It is simply beyong any understanding how we allow some kind of inferiority complex to be imposed on us" in this connection when it is known that the Yugoslav system is "truly democratic." All those who are ready "to serve the goals of our socialism have ample scope for dialogue and polemics" within this system," he says. He wonders why "various destructive, aggressive, antisocialist and hostile theses have become accepted in the information media and have even won the right to advertise themselves through the media." The League of Communists must be concerned over this situation and "must change it quickly," Vrhovec emphasizes. Those communists in the information media, at universities and in the scientific and cultural institutes and organizations who do not want to struggle for the policy of the League of Communists should resign from the League of Communists that must clearly know on whom it can and on whom it cannot count.

Speaking about "social criticism," Vrhovec says that what is "cause for concern" is not, for instance, the appearance of two or three books about Goli Otok, the Adriatic island where the Cominformists were interned after 1948, but "the concept and the ideology that try to impose themselves in this connection by trying to present Goli Otok as the Gulag system," as well as "the flood of anticommunism that spread through our information media in connection with these books." According to Vrhovec, "whoever is not convinced of the real values of our socialism is hardly fit to be engaged in the activity of public information dissemination." Referring to various "petitions," Vrhovec says that no petition is "of essential importance of terrible in itself. But it is quite another matter if, in some intellectual circles, the petition mania is promoted in the form of an ideology, as an elaborated method of attack on our socialism. And this has become an established practice today and is well paid and promoted from abroad." And yet, "our press and other information media have made no effort whatsoever to unmask all that." It is obvious that the League of Communists "is insufficiently active and strong in this sector of social activities and that it must do something to clean this up," Vrhovec concludes.

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 4 November on page four carries the second and last 1,400-word installment of excerpts from the speech by Josip Vrhovec at the 28 October session of the Commission for Ideological Work and Information of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. In this installment Vrhovec speaks about the current "difficult economic situations" in Yugoslavia and notes in this connection that the economic "difficulties cannot be separated from their social and political repercussions and from the moral aspects" of the situation. According to him, these difficulties create "a fertile climate for attacks on the awareness of people and for promoting spontaneity in this awareness, and the spontaneity is destructive," he says. Therefore, the League of Communists must clearly state and "show in practice that the revolution and the historical mission of the League of Communists have not exhausted themselves and have not become demoralized." It is wrong, for instance, to hail -- in the press and elsewhere -- the current administrative measures as "something nearly perfect and brilliant and as the goal of our socialism" when, in fact, they are nothing but necessary temporary measures to overcome the present situation. "The goal of our socialism is not to have less gasoline, less sugar, less coffee, less travel, closed borders and so forth. The goal of our socialism is to have more of all that," Vrhovec points out. We have been spending excessively and now the hour of truth has come and we must all pay for it. But the working people must be clearly told, he says.

Speaking about the ideological-political actions, Vrhovec says among other things: "As regards various antisocialist forces, I think that it is correct to say that, no matter how small they may be, they have already entered a higher stage of their organization. And in some areas, this organization is already such that we must apply our laws. But in no case should the legal coercion and repression be given a dominant place and main role.

The social and ideological-political actions are necessary even when the situation reaches the point at which the intervention of law is necessary because our main interest is not to remove these enemies of all colors and types but primarily to make our people, our public, clearly aware of the nature of the activities of these enemies as well as the reasons why we must remove them, that is, to make it clear that their removal is in the interest of the working people because, with their activities, these enemies directly threaten the vital interests of the working people," Vrhovec concludes.

FLORJANCIC DISCUSSES BUDGET CUTS, DEFICIT, TAXES

LD171528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1138 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to the draft law that the Federal Executive Council has submitted to the assembly the federal budget for next year will be reduced by 2.8 percent or 5.7 billion dinars. However, despite that 2.4 billion dinars will remain uncovered. In other words the federal budget will be 2.4 billion dinars short for meeting these reduced commitments. At the session of the finance committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today this was stated by Joze Florjancic, federal secretary of finance.

In view of the fact that these reduced commitments will have to be covered the Federal Executive Council will propose increased duty on tobacco and also that all important taxes, that is taxes on payments abroad, should be increased by 2 percent (from 6 to 8 percent). One billion dinars will be obtained in this way. The remaining 1.4 billion dinars will be recovered from routine budget resources.

Speaking of the budget for next year Florjancic said that it is expected to increase by 13 percent, which should also be the growth of general expenditure. However, Florjancic said that we must ensure that the Yugoslav People's Army gets 5.2 percent of the national income next year. This year, if the proposed rebalanced expenditure is approved whereby the army will get 4 billion dinars less than envisaged, this percentage will amount to 4.7 percent.

To enable the army to safely plan its modernization the Federal Executive Council will propose that the total funds for the army should be divided into two equal parts, one for modernization and the other to cover routine expenses. The first part must be fixed and should not be subject to restrictions. The second part should be subject to restrictions that moreover will apply to all other expenditure. In order to ensure a stable source of financing it has been proposed that this first part should be a tax on citizens' personal income (personal income, pensions, and so forth). Of course, it is not a new tax that is involved but the present tax, that to date has been distributed among several budget headings, which from next year, will be diverted only into financing the modernization of the army. According to Florjancic this decision has been made because this is the only tax that keeps abreast of inflation and the cost of living.

Assembly Reviews Proposals

AU091658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Bozidar Veljkovic report]

[Text] Members of the Budget Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly have discussed the draft bill according to which the overall budget expenditure of the federation this year will be reduced 2.8 percent, or 5.724 billion dinars, below the amount originally approved.

As I have said, the federal budget expenditure will be reduced and the cuts are as follows: Noneconomic investment and equipment expenditure will be cut by about 530 million dinars, and the supplementary funds for the underdeveloped republics and provinces will be reduced by 600 million dinars below the plan. The largest (?cut), of 4 billion dinars, will (?be suffered by the funds) allocated to the Yugoslav People's Army.

In this connection, Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, answered a delegate's question whether this will cause a reduction of the combat readiness and the development of our army. He said that serious economy measures have been taken in the army on the one hand, and that on the other hand its own revenue has been increased. In addition, several programs have been postponed. The combat readiness of our army has not been reduced even to the least extent and the development of the defense ability of our country has not been undermined in any respect.

In his introductory speech, Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, spoke about the basic points of the budget for the coming year. The resolution on the country's economic development in the coming year proceeds from the tasks of the long-term stabilization program and from the indispensability to rely on one's own resources. In other words, the resolution does not envisage any large federal budget revenue accruing from foreign loans. These loans will be very small in the proper sense of the word, and use will be made of the credits that have been approved, and they will be utilized under the condition that proper use can be found for them in the country.

Army Supports Economic Measures

AU171700 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA No 2260 in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Br. M. report]

[Excerpts] The most responsible political workers in the army met last week in Belgrade. The gathering was chaired by Lt Gen Milan Daljevic, assistant secretary for national defense for the political and legal sector, and Maj Gen Svetozar Oro, chief of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. In addition to the commanders, assistants for political and legal matters in army regions and other commands of that rank, professional organs of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, representatives of the high military-political school, of the Supreme Military Court, of the Prosecutors and other institutions of the political and legal sector took part.

The basic question discussed by the political workers was the moral-political situation in the army and the tasks of its further building in light of the complex international situation and the rich sociopolitical work in the country. Proceeding from the fact that the moral-political state in the army is very good and that the difficulties experienced by our country because of economic instability have not so far had any negative effect on the feelings and consciousness of the army personnel, the participants at the conference discussed the methods of advancing the moral-political unity and enhancing the combat readiness of the units and institutions.

The latest measures by the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly have been received in the army with understanding and have been taken as a necessary step which is to contribute to the improvement of our economy, it was said at the gathering. Therefore the army personnel support them and are prepared to do everything so that the country may emerge as soon as possible from the difficulties in which it landed, partly because of the very rapid pace of development so far. At the same time they expect that the Federal Executive Council measures will be consistently applied in all parts of society.

However, the Federal Executive Council measures -- those that have been taken and those that will follow -- impose new demands on the political work in the army.

Political life should be alive, which is to say that it answers all the problems brought about by daily life in the army and in society, not allowing men for a minute to be confused about the events around them. Those conveying information and explanations are, of course, officers and not just professional political workers. Therefore the moral and work image of an officer is in the forefront whenever educational and political work are discussed, and the participants at the gathering therefore dwelt on it most.

REACTIVATION OF ABANDONED COAL FIELDS DISCUSSED

AU091227 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 82 p 6

[R. Petrovic report]

[Summary] Cacak, Oct -- According to the approximate estimates of geologists who explored the area in the recent years, there are deposits of about 100 million tons of lignite and brown coal in the Zapadna Morava Valley near Cacak. Coal was exploited here before but exploitation was abandoned at the time of low oil prices. The energy situation being different now, the Zapadna Morava coal deposits are under discussion again, especially the Mrcajevci-Becanj deposit that is estimated to contain about 27 million tons of brown coal. A total of 37 bore holes made in an area of 3 square kilometers, proved the existence of 3 to 12 meters thick coal seams. In order to be able to make definite technical-financial plans for opening the mine, an additional 12 bore holes should be made.

The area is situated almost in the center of the triangle formed by the towns of Cacak, Kraljevo and Kragujevac and therefore the opening of the mine should not present many financial difficulties. However, there is a problem about the 12 additional bore holes that require an investment of some 9 million dinars, although it is expected that this problem could be solved with the help of the republican electrical power industry and some other organizations.